

DRY LAW CALLED
LOGICAL END IN
CONTROL EFFORTVirginia Politics Institute
Hears Public Welfare De-
manded ProhibitionALL REGULATION
FOUND INADEQUATENot Prohibition, but Intoxi-
cants Cause Present Prob-
lem, Declares Dry

By a Staff Correspondent

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 18.—Eight years of striving to undo the Eighteenth Amendment have made clear three important factors that encompass inclusively the operations and the purposes of the opponents of prohibition, Edward B. Dunford, assistant general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, declared in an address that opened a debate on the wet and dry issue before the Virginia Politics Institute.

First, he said, the forces urging resistance to the existing law are a minority. Second, they desire to restore the beverage liquor traffic restored, and third, there is no agreement among them upon any solution of the social problem growing out of the use of alcoholic stimulants; they argue that conditions under the present law are unsatisfactory but have presented no constructive policy as a substitute. Mr. Dunford's discourse will be replied to by William C. Bruce (D.), Senator from Maryland.

The debate is on the general subject of the Eighteenth Amendment, and Mr. Dunford addressed himself to the amendment and the Constitution. Mr. Bruce, according to advance announcement, will devote his discussion to the "social and economic sequel" which he will contend have resulted from the practical workings of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

An "Inevitable Addition"
The Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Dunford declared came as an "inevitable addition" to the Constitution; a logical development of the purpose of the original Constitution that this should be a Government to promote the general welfare; that the people have the right to determine the character of their laws and the right to adopt amendments as changing conditions require.

No government dedicated to the promotion of the common welfare, could long exist, he declared, without having to deal with the evils growing out of the use of alcohol. It was a natural step for states having adopted prohibition, to seek the extension of liquor suppression. Mr. Dunford said. Almost every conceivable system of regulation and control of the traffic had been tried in the United States, he observed, but the only result was an ever-growing conviction that the liquor business could not be regulated, but must be abolished.

To bring this about, he said, the states turned to federal authority, as it was the Federal Government they felt which alone could deal with such violations as smuggling, controlling bonded warehouses, and interstate movements of liquor. The old system of state control was ill adapted to the industrial age. Mr. Dunford held a drunken individual on an ox-cart was a negligible danger to society; but a drunken engineer or auto driver endangered many. The Senate hearings on prohibition legislation in the Sixty-Ninth

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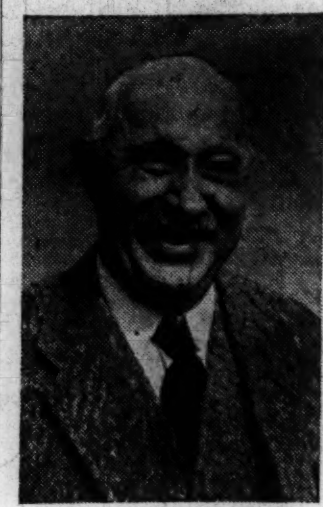
World's News

Editorials

Safety Flying Up-to-Date

Notes from London

Still Smiling

© Underwood & Underwood
WILLIAM E. JOHNSONDRYS RECOGNIZE
VALUE IN HAVING
AID OF STUDENTMust Work Through Them
and With Them, Rally Is
Told—Mr. Johnson Speaks

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 18 (Special).—Prohibition leaders of America are offering greater support to the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, it was pointed out by speakers at the opening of the two-day young people's rally being conducted by the association here as a forerunner to the Congress of World League Against Alcoholism.

Aims and purposes of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, which includes among its directors many of the leading university and college coaches and instructors, were set forth by the president, Dr. Ira Langrish.

"We must arouse the young people to the dangers of alcoholism; we must appeal to their loyalty to our Constitution and to constituted authorities," he declared. "This can best be done through a campaign of education and through the influence wielded by student leaders and faculty leaders who are friends of our cause."

"Students must be taught not to condemn prohibition because of seeming failure of enforcement in many cases. They must be convinced that it is as much a violation of good citizenship to disregard the Eighteenth Amendment as to kill or steal."

Discussion of the liquor problem in schools indicated opinion in favor of carrying the educational program vigorously into the high schools of the country as well as into the institutions of higher learning.

Mr. Johnson's Views

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 18 (P).

Prohibition in the European countries is an accomplishment not to be looked for for a long time in the

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Converted Car Carries Eleven

on 4000-Mile Tour for \$10 Each

That Is Record South Carolina Y. M. C. A. Boys
and Director Have Made in 2800-Mile Trip

A five-passenger touring car ingeniously fitted up to accommodate 11 passengers visited Boston yesterday on a 4000-mile sightseeing tour through the United States and Canada.

A party of 10 Y. M. C. A. boys from Greenville, S. C., started out from the South with their director more than two weeks ago on a schedule which covers many important centers east of the Mississippi. They arrived at Boston two days ago still riding on South Carolina air.

The width of the car has been adjusted to meet the needs of the extra passengers. They are seated five in the front row with the driver, two on the sides and four in the back. An automobile dealer down in Greenville had sufficient ingenuity to transform a five-passenger touring car into an 11 passenger sightseeing bus, capable of making 320 miles a day and having the facility of dodging the usual tourists' hardships. Gas, oil, and water are the sole demands which this faithful car has made upon its passengers. The boys explain that it is possible to ride 4000 miles for \$10 each, and that this will cover all the transportation expenses including gas, oil, and garage bills.

George W. Mackey, director of the Greenville Y. M. C. A., is in charge of the trip. The boys are Ben Anthony, Wade Cothran, West Simmons, Roger Mills, Elwood McCuen, Fox Beattie, Somerville Dawson, Buck Sparkman, Haynes Glover, and Perry Wood. Their ages range from 10 to 17. Some of them are in high school, and the rest are still in the elementary grades.

Their trip started in the latter part of July when they left South Carolina and went through Virginia and other states into Canada, where they visited Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto. In Detroit they were entertained by one of the automobile manufacturing companies who had taken a fancy to the novelty of their tour. They have already traveled 2800 miles of the 4000 which they expect to cover by the time they return to Greenville.

The party spent one day in Boston visiting the navy yard and his-

Community-Plan College Ready
to Open in Western UniversityEnrollment Near Quota for Experimental Group Under
Dr. Meiklejohn Seeking to Give Students Closer
Contact With Teachers

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 18 (Special).—Enrollments in the experimental college which Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, formerly president of Amherst College, will establish at the University of Wisconsin next month are approaching the limit of 120 first-year men. Dr. Meiklejohn will call his faculty together within a fortnight to settle odds and ends in the plans for inaugurating the venture in "forming a community of learning."

As the opening of the experimental college approaches, the plans crystallize for the new departure in college teaching. Already the problem has arisen of arranging credit for students who intend to enter professional schools such as engineering or agriculture upon finishing the two years of study with Dr. Meiklejohn and his staff. It has been met by the stretching of academic red tape to allow entrance at the beginning of the junior year to the professional schools with minimum loss of time in completing prescribed technical work.

Professional school deans have shown as lively and cordial an interest in the Meiklejohn-Frank experiment as the administrators of the College of Letters and Science within which the experimental college was organized by vote of the faculty.

Dormitory Set Aside

Glenn Frank, president of the University, outlined plans for the experimental college work, summarizing under three major heads the differences between the experimental college and the other colleges of the university. These differences are in the professional schools and too much smattering in the liberal colleges of the universities.

"I have confidence," Dr. Frank declared, "that the Experimental College will awaken in its students that genuine critical spirit, a real sense of evidence, and a sustained suspicion of false deductions."

SPRUCE FOREST
GIFT TO STATE39-Acre Tract on Watatic
Mountain Becomes Wild
Life Sanctuary

The division of fisheries and game in the Massachusetts Department of Conservation announces the gift of a 39-acre tract of virgin spruce forest to the Associated Committees for Wild Life Conservation.

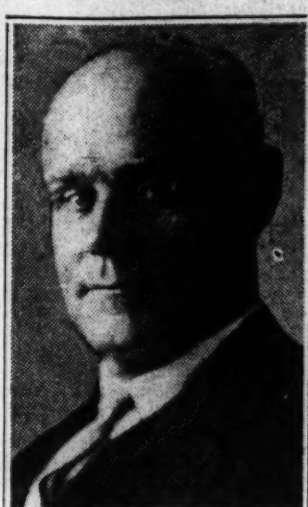
This land is situated on the western side of Watatic Mountain, in the town of Ashburnham, in Worcester County, and adjoins a tract of approximately 100 acres which was given to the Commonwealth by the Federation of the Birds Clubs of New England, Inc.

The deed of gift provides that the premises are conveyed for use as a wild life sanctuary for all time. These gifts emphasize the splendid work which the Federation and the allied committees have done in bringing about the establishment of wild life sanctuaries. To the thinking conservationists of the country it has been apparent for some years that the only hope to maintain a permanent and sufficient stock of desirable forms of wild life is through the establishment of such permanent sanctuaries.

The associated committees represent the Massachusetts Audubon Society, the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association, and the Federation of the Bird Clubs of New England, Inc.

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To Study Air Travel

GEORGE HANNAUER
President of the Boston & Maine
Railroad.RAIL-AVIATION
LINK STRESSED
BY B. & M. HEADMr. Hannauer Forecasts
Regular Plane Schedules
in Not Distant Future

The Boston & Maine Railroad will "keep abreast of the developments in commercial aviation," and "it may be that at no distant date our passenger trains will be co-ordinated with scheduled airplane movements, as they are today with our motor coach runs." This statement by George Hannauer, president of the Boston & Maine, was made public today in connection with his appointment of Vice-President Gerrit Fort as chairman of a committee of railroad officials, charged with the duty of considering air transportation as it affects the railroad.

Mr. Fort, as vice-president in charge of traffic, had reported to Mr. Hannauer on present trends in commercial flight with a recommendation that the Boston & Maine place itself in the forefront of American railroads in preparing for co-ordination of service by rail, highway and air as soon as air transportation can be justified on economic grounds.

A pioneer among the railroads of the country in motor coach operation, the Boston & Maine now has 68 buses covering 1000 route miles daily.

Few Lines Profitable
Expressing the belief that few commercial air lines in this country or abroad are being operated with profit except through subsidies or

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Pupils Shown Value of School
Rather Than Jobs, at 15 YearsEducation Adds to Earning
Power, Mr. Cushing Tells
Those Hesitating

With the opening of school but three weeks away, hundreds of Boston boys and girls are deciding whether to continue school or go to work. Having reached the age of 14 and completed the sixth grade, the law says they may leave full-time day school and take a job. Many are tempted. Noting this, Grafton D. Cushing, attorney, and president of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, states, as a means of helping the children and their parents to make a right decision, that investigation has shown that the child who stays in school eventually makes much more money, finds a better job and enjoys himself better than the one who leaves school before completing the course.

"What's in it for me?" these boys and girls ask themselves," Mr. Cushing says, "and when about 30,000 boys and girls from 14 to 15 do so each year, 'What's in it for me?' is a very important question. To a boy or girl of that age, and unfortunately to many parents, the money value of an education is the essential factor. In this respect at least, staying in school does pay the average child."

Each Day in School Worth \$9
"That each day spent in school adds \$9 to the total income earned through life, is the finding of the government study. According to the study made by Dean Lord of Boston University Business College, a high school education adds \$23,000 to the total amount earned. The average untrained man, according to his estimate, earns a maximum yearly income of \$1200 by the time he is 30, whereas the high school graduate reaches a maximum of \$2000 at the age of 40. The income of the untrained man becomes less a few years later, while that of the high school graduate remains practically constant throughout his business career."

"Schooling pays in other ways besides in the actual dollars and cents earned," Mr. Cushing said. "A longer school period often means a more interesting job, a more secure life, and contented life. Many employers in the so-called better occupations demand that their beginners shall be at least 16 years old, and oftentimes that they shall have a high school education. Most of the skilled trades which offer apprenticeships require a child to be at least 16."

Another Way It Pays
"Staying in school pays also from the point of view of education for leisure time. The average person works eight hours, sleeps eight hours, thus leaving a third of the day free for his own use. On the use of that third of a day depends success and happiness. If it is spent in aimless 'looking on' amusements, it leads to a do-nothing attitude. If it is partly devoted to recreation that develops thought, the days are made more interesting."

The State may well ask, 'What's in it for me?' when the question of going back to school arises. These children are potential citizens. On their training and knowledge depends the future of Massachusetts. Whether a sixth grade or even a grammar school education suffices for the duties of citizenship under modern conditions is a serious question, which many thoughtful people are answering in the negative. The citizen is called upon for an opinion on an unprecedented number of important questions—local, state, national, international. Education is the basis of an intelligent public opinion."

Many Leave School Early
"Ignorance is a civic menace. Yet out of 33,398 children of 14 and 15 years leaving school in a recent school year, 45 per cent had completed only the sixth grade or less, and only 1.7 per cent, or one out of 50, had more than an eighth-grade education."

The Massachusetts Child Labor Committee firmly believes that school of the right kind is the place for every child until he is at least 16 years old, that schooling pays both the child and the State.

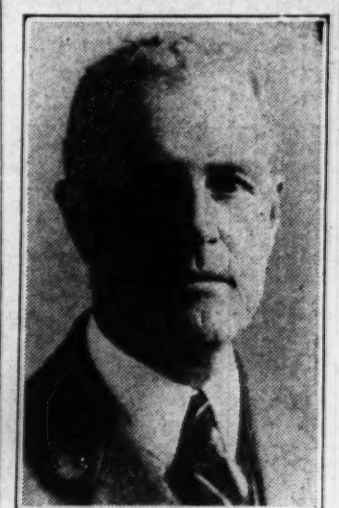
"We recognize fully that each case presents an individual problem and that at present certain 14-year and 15-year-old children, under certain circumstances, may find it necessary to leave full-time school. However, these children can find help in continuation schools, night schools and many types of training classes. If a child really desires an education nowadays, there is opportunity to gain it. But for the average child the answer to, 'What's in it for me?' is the key to a better job, more money, better citizenship and a happier life."

NEW CAMBRIDGE SPAN
WILL COST \$100,000

The proposed Third Street bridge in Cambridge will be 100 feet long and will cost \$100,000. The order for the bridge is now before the city council, but the construction will perhaps not start until next spring, according to L. M. Hastings, Cambridge city engineer. It will connect Kendall to East Cambridge, spanning the Broad Canal. The new First Street and Sixth Street bridges which replaced the old are built of steel and concrete, and the proposed bridge on Third Street will be similar in design and material used.

The high cost of the small bridge, more than \$1200 a foot, is caused by the drawbridge devices which must be built to allow boats to pass through the canal, the city engineer explains.

Stay in School, He Urges



GRAFTON D. CUSHING

WOOLAROC WINS
HAWAII AIR RACE;
ALOHA IS SECONDTake \$25,000 and \$10,000
Prizes—Victors' Time
26 Hours, 17 Minutes

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 (P).—Forty destroyers, merchant vessels and aircraft joined in the hunt today for two airplanes—the Golden Eagle and the Miss Doran—which sailed into the air on Tuesday from Oakland airport in competition for the James D. Dole \$35,000 prize for a 2400-mile non-stop run to Honolulu.

While interest in the flight swerved to the search over the Pacific, tucked safely in their hangars at Wheeler Field, Honolulu, were the monoplane Woolaroc and Aloha which landed at the finishing point late yesterday. The Woolaroc, piloted by Arthur C. Goebel, won first prize of \$25,000, and the Aloha, piloted by Martin Jensen, in second place, gets prize money of \$10,000.

Goebel skimmed across the long course in 26 hours, 17 minutes and 33 seconds, while Jensen's time was 28 hours, 16 minutes and 20 seconds. Inspection of the Woolaroc's gasoline tanks showed the plane could have traveled about seven more hours. Between 100 and 150 gallons remained. The Aloha, aviators said, had about an hour's supply left.

At midnight the missing planes had been out more than 34 hours, long past the time when their gasoline supply would have kept them on the wing.

Woman Passenger in Delayed Plane
One carried Miss Mildred Doran, Michigan school teacher, with J. A. Pedler, pilot, and Lieut. V. B. Moore, navigator. The other was the monoplane Golden Eagle piloted by Jack Frost of New York, and navigated by Gordon Scott of Santa Monica.

Miss Doran's plane went into the race after it was forced back to the Oakland Airport from its first start in the race on account of engine trouble and went out again despite the warning of Lieut. Ben Wyatt, navigation officer, who had inspected all entrants in the aerial contest.

The Golden Eagle presented a more hopeful prospect. Its navigator was considered one of the most skillful and Pilot Frost had a machine performing perfectly at the takeoff. If forced into the open sea, the landing gear could be dropped after the plane reached the water and three extremities of the craft—the wing ends and the rear of the fuselage—could be inflated.

To Hunt for Planes on China Trip
Capt. William F. Erwin of Dallas, Tex., who failed to get started in the \$35,000 Dole race from here to Honolulu, announced he would take off today for the Hawaiian Islands, following a zig-zag course in an effort to sight the missing planes.

Captain Erwin has had a radio sending set installed and expected to start at once. His decision was taken following receipt of a telegram from Col. William E. Easterwood of Dallas ordering him a \$25,000 purse if he continues his flight to Hong Kong. If Captain Erwin sights the planes floating on the sea, he will radiocast the news and continue on his own course.

A Vagabond Voyage
Down the Mississippi

from the headwaters to the Gulf in "twenty feet of boat" is to be described for us by Harold Speakman beginning

TOMORROW
as a
Magazine FeatureFILIPINO OFFERS
PLAN TO ADJUST
ISLANDS' STATUSCall Is Issued at Williams-
town for Conference to
Work Out SolutionEDUCATION IS TERMED
TEST FOR SELF-RULEUnified Control of Insular
Affairs Urged Under Official
of Cabinet Rank

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 18.—Using the Institute of Politics as a platform, in which to gain wide circulation of his proposal, Pedro Guevara, assistant commissioner for the Philippines in Washington, issued a call here for a conference on the Philippine problem by an official joint committee composed of members of Congress, of the Philippine Legislature and of representatives appointed by President Coolidge.

Other speakers in a general Philippine debate were W. Cameron Forbes, formerly Governor-General of the islands, who declared the Filipinos are not ready for self-government and proposed an official cabinet rank to administer American overseas possessions; Vincente G. Bunuan of the Philippine Press Bureau, Washington; Aileen Ireland, authority on colonial affairs in the Far East and Prof. Ralston Hayden, University of Michigan, member of the Council of American-Spanish Relations.

The Guevara proposal is viewed by many vested in Philippine affairs as a first tentative offer from an official source for a settlement of the insular problem, and a hint that if the matter is brought to the council table, a compromise would be reached. The issue might be reached.

Speech Is Conciliatory
Senor Guevara's speech was marked by its conciliatory tone throughout. Declaring that the discussion of the problem has reached a critical stage, with America's insular policy in the Philippines alike demanding an immediate end to the present deadlock, Senor Guevara proposed the following as "a constructive and practical step."

"I propose that the strength and influence of all men of good will be thrown to support a plan for a conference on the Philippine problem. The Congress of the United States and the Philippine Legislature should be authorized by a joint or concurrent resolution to appoint committees of persons, two of them from the United States and two from the Philippines, and those so appointed to be members of the joint committee."

Senor Guevara carefully avoided use of the word "independence." He declared that in an atmosphere of friendly discussion the "gratitude of the Filipino people would be a trial." On the other hand, "American history and traditions would be at stake." The Filipinos are aware, he stated, that the United States has certain rights which cannot in justice be ignored and these they are "prepared to recognize and protect."

Great Significance
On the conclusion of the Guevara address, President Coolidge, chairman of the discussion, immediately rose to emphasize "the great significance of what has just been said."

"As one of the two representatives of his people in Washington," said President Coolidge, "I have suggested a definite process for the adjustment of the relationship between the United States and the Philippines and has called for the support of all men of good will to the plan. He speaks here in an official manner, a plan which would be wholeheartedly accepted the principle which he has enunciated."

Mr. Forbes said there is a persistent trend on the part of native officials to neglect primary schools in the islands in favor of higher education for the few. In his last year as Governor, he said, he returned from vacation to find that 1000 primary schools had been closed. It is in the higher status given to native education and greater support of popular education that American colonial policy has been most sharply divergent from the British and Dutch examples, he said.

Unified Control Sought
The high light of Mr. Forbes' argument was the declaration that in any event, whether independence was attained or not, the administration of America's insular territories demands a new system of unified control with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, possibly as a secretary of the colonies. Opposing immediate independence of the islands, Mr. Forbes nevertheless declared that recognition must be given to the Filipinos.

The address of Mr. Forbes, who is among those mentioned as a possible successor to Leonard Wood as Governor-General, was characterized by its recognition of the dignity of the Filipinos themselves. At one place he declared emphatically that "they are not in any sense an inferior people" and that it will not do to treat them as negligible or insignificant factors.

Although concluding that, in the opinion of the most careful observers, the islands "have not had enough training successfully to manage their own affairs," he nevertheless praised President Coolidge's Philippine program enunciated in March, 1924, in which the Chief Executive stated that it is "impos-

sible to doubt that the American Government and people will grant independence when convinced it will be best for the Philippines.

A Test for Self-Government

An idea of the length of time necessary to accomplish this end was given by Mr. Forbes in discussing a test by which the stability of the insular government might be measured. This test, he indicated, would be the extent of the emancipation of the laborer from peonage. Freedom of the laborer from peonage, he said, has been only partially accomplished. Until the children of the present Philippine laborer have been educated and "have grown old enough to cast the vote," one important element making for stability will be lacking.

Discussing administration of American overseas possessions, Mr. Forbes pointed out that at present these are run variously by the departments of war, navy, state and interior. Diversified control means inefficiency, he said, whereas if all administration were done by one department, "career administrators" would be attracted for overseas duty as in the diplomatic service.

"These activities," he added, "could be housed in one of the existing departments of the Government in Washington under an assistant secretary, but the time is not far distant, if it has not already arrived, when their importance will justify a separate department of the Government with a cabinet officer at its head."

Against the alleged moral responsibility to give the Philippine independence is the no less binding promise to give him stable government. Mr. Forbes argued that the quickest way of providing stability, he said, is the extension of the primary school system.

Assessing the general value of American control of the Philippines, he concluded: "It is hard for any fair-minded person to study the course of events in the Philippine Islands without feeling that in the main the United States has succeeded in its effort to improve the condition of the Philippines and to prepare them for nationality. Even a cursory study of the statistics indicating progress cannot fail to reveal abundant proof of great civic development."

"All in all, there is abundant cause to feel that the plans of those great statesmen who directed the affairs of our Government during this period were fundamentally wise and sound."

Taking sharp issue with Mr. Forbes' statement that the Philippines are not ready for independence, Vincente Bunuan declared that the two outstanding facts in the whole situation in the islands are first, that all the people demand independence, and second, that America has solemnly promised independence, at some future time.

Philippines want that independence now, Señor Bunuan said. They are able to maintain themselves, and although the relinquishment of free trade with America would mean the loss of \$40,000,000 a year in duty charges on present trade, nevertheless such a loss is inevitable. Delaying independence would only increase the loss as commercial ties are strengthened.

Aid of Pacific Powers
The Philippines are as strong to defend themselves against aggression now as they will be 20 years hence, he continued, but in any case depend not on their own endeavors but on the aid of the Pacific powers, including the United States, Japan, and Great Britain. Finally, he said, the Philippines are ready to govern themselves.

Ninety-eight per cent of the entire personnel of the Government is now in Filipino hands, he declared, adding: "We have now in the Philippines practically all of the elements necessary for launching of a new independent and self-governing country."

Allene Ireland pointed out the paradox that throughout the Far East, while the dependent peoples are envisaging a future in which their social and economic ills will be remedied by the attainment of political independence, the self-governing countries are day by day becoming more convinced that political independence, per se, affords no guarantee of social and economic salvation.

Sir Arthur Willert, head of the press division of the British Foreign Office, declared in a lecture here that Great Britain has no intention of coercing China. Criticism of England's policy in China, he said, is based on the assumption that instead of trying to make concessions, Great Britain might intervene by force in China.

No Intent to Coerce China
"That," he said, "is an assumption which we refuse to entertain in London just as firmly as you, I imagine, refuse to entertain it in Washington. Our whole Chinese policy is based today upon a profound conviction that from every point of view forcible intervention in the affairs of China cannot for a moment be contemplated."

"We are prepared now, as always, to use force locally to protect our national and their interests wherever we can. But we are not prepared to try to impose our will upon the Chinese by force. We have no intention, and cannot imagine that any British Government ever will have any intention, of trying to police waterways or railways, or to intervene in punitive expeditions or do anything of that sort. We realize that the time is long past when a repetition of the wars by which we imposed ourselves upon China in the last century is either possible or desirable."

Prof. H. R. Spencer of Ohio State University and Dr. Jaro Kraus, attaché of the Czechoslovak Consulate, New York City, discussing dictatorialism versus democracy in Europe, took up Poland and Czechoslovakia respectively. Marshal Pilsudski plays the rôle of an unselfish dictator in Poland through force of circumstances, Dr. Spencer maintained, while Dr. Kraus said that in President Masaryk his native country has happily found its George Washington.

Ellis Island Supervisor Denies Charges Made in Magazine

Official Says English Woman Was Held Up Because Although She Had Visitor's Pass She Had Previously Sought Quota Permit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Charges of ill-treatment at Ellis Island made by Miss Agnes Miller, an English woman, have called forth denials by immigration officials.

In a letter addressed to Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, director, political department of the Women's Club of Boston, Mass., who had made inquiries about Miss Miller's charges, Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General of Immigration, stated that he had asked I. F. Wilson, chief supervisor, to make a thorough examination as to the truthfulness of an article "Welcome, Stranger!" recently published in the Atlantic Monthly.

Report Called Accurate

The supervisor's report, Mr. Hull said, is accurate and reliable. He further added in support of the report: "The administration of the immigration laws at Ellis Island is under Mr. Benjamin M. Day, a well-known citizen of New York and you can be assured that he will permit no abuse of any kind at Ellis Island. Permit me to assure you that it is our constant endeavor to enforce the immigration laws with as little hardship as possible and always with all due courtesy. I thank you for calling my attention to this magazine article."

Mr. Wilson's report in part follows: "Miss Miller has herself in the article answered her first inquiry which naturally suggests itself, namely, as to why the officer should have held her for a board of special inquiry hearing rather than to have admitted her on primary examination."

In the fifth paragraph she states, 'At first, considering it possible that I might like to live in America near my sister, I wrote to your consul in Manchester asking to be put on the quota. In the very civil letter I received from him I was informed that my name had been entered, but that, owing to the length of the list it might be a year, or possibly longer, before I should be called.'

"This is succeeded in the following paragraph by the statement that 'As it was imperative that I take a vacation at once, I wrote immediately asking to be removed from the quota and put on the visitors' list. The vice-consul promptly replied that

this had been done and I set blithely about unwinding the red tape which ties up foreign travel like yards of ribbon around a Christmas package."

Typical of Thousands

"Miss Miller's case is typical of thousands desirous of settling in the United States, unaware that practically every American consulate in Europe has a waiting list that would in many instances exhaust the quotas for years to come, who apply for quota visas. When they cannot get them, they then ask for non-immigrant visas, contenting themselves with the belief that once they get in they can remain regardless of the method of entry."

"Miss Miller, confronted with her attempts to obtain a quota visa and statements concerning her intentions, considered that she should be regarded as a quota immigrant. It was for that reason she was held for examination by a board of special inquiry."

In reply to Miss Miller's statement that she and others were told that if they did not keep quiet they would be kept there all day and that they were ordered to take off their hats and gloves while waiting, Mr. Wilson says that the immigration officers have nothing to do with the applicants until they appear at the desk and that the keeping of order is in the hands of the ship's officers.

There are no immigration officers on board the ships and therefore Miss Miller's accusation that she was prevented by one from sending a note ashore, it is said, could not be true.

"As regards her reference to having been herded into a barn-like, miserably unventilated room with paper coming off the ceiling in strips," says the report, "there to await the ferry to Ellis Island, and to the wait of three hours for the ferryboat, these are matters with which the Immigration Service was not identified as the quarters into which she claims to have been herded are either owned or leased by the steamship company, as is likewise the ferry on which she was transferred from the dock to Ellis Island."

Most Allens Like Food
The lunch served at 4 o'clock, including thick bread and a kind of stew of meat and potatoes, is de-

fended as being the sort of thing that most aliens want. "At no other place can people receive without charge the quantity and quality of food served at Ellis Island," says Mr. Wilson, "and nowhere is greater cleanliness observed."

Miss Miller writes of having been herded, eight women to a room, and locked in. Mr. Wilson retorts: "It is obvious that it would be impossible to give every woman a single room. The dormitory for eight is commodious and each woman has a single bed. Each bed has clean sheets, pillow cases and blankets."

"Perhaps the most absurd statement is the reference to Ted Robinson's bond not having been acceptable because he was an Englishman," said the report. "As a matter of fact, the nationality and race of a person has nothing to do with his qualifications for supplying bonds in immigration cases."

"Under the immigration regulations three types of bond are acceptable, namely, government bond; personal surety bond to be signed by two persons, each possessed of real estate in the United States valued at double the amount of the face of the bond; or bond supplied by a surety company. No doubt the delay which ensued between the time of Miss Miller's examination and her discharge from the island was occasioned by the time required for the persons interested in her to supply a bond."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy today with probable showers tonight; Friday fair, not much change in temperature; moderate north to west winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy today and Friday, preceded by rain tonight; slightly cooler tonight on the southeast coast; fresh northeast and north winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy today and Friday, possibly rain in the southeast part tonight; not much change in temperature; variable winds, becoming moderate to fresh north.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany	58	Memphis	70
Atlanta City	78	Montreal	61
Boston	62	Nantucket	60
Buffalo	61	New Orleans	78
Calgary	72	New York	62
Charleston	78	Philadelphia	62
Chicago	61	Pittsburgh	62
Denver	52	Portland, Me.	58
Des Moines	60	Portland, Ore.	62
Eastport	58	San Francisco	56
Galveston	80	St. Louis	61
Hatfield	82	St. Paul	52
Havana	82	Seattle	58
Jacksonville	80	Tampa	88
Kansas City	64	Washington	72
Los Angeles	62		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:24 p. m.; Friday, 4:32 a. m.

Light air vehicles at 7:13 p. m.

WRITING CAREER LECTURE TOPIC

John Farrar First Speaker at Bread Loaf Conference on "Creative Writing"

BREAD LOAF, Vt., Aug. 18.—John Farrar, editorial director of the George H. Doran Company and contributing editor of the Bookman, speaking on "Problems of a Writing Career," gave the opening lecture last evening at the second session of the Bread Loaf Conference on "Creative Writing," which are being held here this week and next.

Mr. Farrar emphasized the fact that these conferences are unique in that they offer to writers and those who are ambitious to become writers not only contact with and advice from men and women versed in the academic teaching of writing, but also with those successful both in the artistic and business side of the profession.

"Nobody can teach anyone else to write," said Mr. Farrar, "but brutally frank advice can do a great deal to save the ambitious writer from a fruitless struggle."

The opening meeting was addressed by Dr. Paul D. Moody, president of Middlebury College, and the members of the staff of the conference who are: Hervey Allen, author; Herbert Gorman, author; Burgess Johnson, director of public relations, Syracuse University; Addison Hibbard, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, University of North Carolina; and Edith Mirrieles, author, of Stanford University.

Last season was the first of these special conferences, and during the year it has been interesting to watch results from those in attendance. A novel has been written by one of them and has been accepted for publication. Poetry, articles, and short stories have also found publishers. These results, however, are considered entirely subsidiary to the main purpose of the conferences, to make writers more intelligent regarding methods by which they may perfect their own work.

WESTERN FORESTS AID ROAD AND SCHOOL FUND

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The forest service reports that from the 22 national forests of Oregon and Washington a total of \$1,209,173 has been received

GIANT BRIDGE MAY CROSS THE FRASER

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—A commission of leading engineers, appointed by the Canadian and British Columbia Governments, will investigate immediately the advisability of building a gigantic bridge across the Fraser River near its mouth. This scheme is being opposed by commercial interests on the Fraser as likely to interfere with navigation in the river, but districts which would be served by the bridge are pressing for its early completion.

The engineers' commission will report what effect the bridge would have on shipping, and if they are favorable to the scheme it will go ahead with little delay, it is expected, thus providing a new short route from Washington State into Vancouver. Besides stimulating the annual movement of American automobiles into British Columbia, the bridge would help to develop large agricultural areas along the river.

MILLS ANNOUNCE CLOSING

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—Notices have been posted at the B. & R. Knight Corporation's Grant mill in this city, and the Centreville, Royal and Natick mills in the Pawtuxet Valley, that the mills will close Saturday noon and not reopen until Aug. 29.

BANK PRESIDENT RESIGNS

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 18 (AP)—In an announcement made public today, M. V. Taylor announced his resignation as a director and president of the Richmond National Bank.

Filene's
BOSTON

Featuring PONY coats at \$195 in our August sale of furs

REMEMBER when black pony was the only kind used in coats and in but very few styles at that? If you do, you will be amazed at the range of colors from light beige to chocolate brown and the great assortment of styles it comes in now. Dressy styles, tailored styles, youthful styles, women's styles, even some for larger women. A variety of trimmings, too—beaver, muskrat, red fox, fitch, black fox, cocoa squirrel, civet cat, dyed raccoon, Japanese mink, or leather. Plenty of black pony, too, for it is very smart and decidedly popular, in line with the vogue of black. Exquisite moire finished effects and skins of especially fine quality. Excellent workmanship and linings. Really out-of-the-ordinary coats at this price.

Other Pony Coats, \$150 to \$375
Other Fur Coats up to \$2500

Filene's—Fur Shop—fifth floor

EVENTS TONIGHT

National Fraternal Congress, Hotel Statler, continues through Saturday.

Theaters
Hollis—"The Baby Cyclone," 8:15.
F. B. Keith's—Vaudville, 8:30.

Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5, Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance through gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.

Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each weekday from 3 until 5, and Sundays from 1 to 5.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Illustrated half-hour talk, "Strange Stories About Animals," Boston Museum for Children, Jamaica Plain, 5.

Last of a series of lectures by the Rev. Carroll Peary of Ipswich, "The Witchcraft Delusion," house of Mrs. Washington B. Thomas, Frides Crossing, 11:15.

Coldest Horse Show, Hugh Hancock estate, 11.

THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1926.

For those who can afford the best!

Parker

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YOUR CHILD

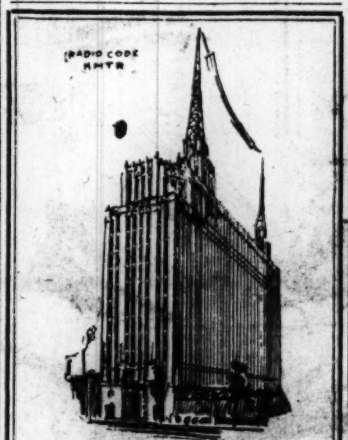
Is anything more important than the problem of managing children? Many parents have learned that nothing is more helpful in developing happy, tractable and active children than reading. But what shall our children read? They cannot now choose for themselves. Yet what they choose later on will be determined largely by what we provide for them now.

My BOOKHOUSE is the fundamental reading every child ought to have. It is the work of one who is a mother, as well as an author and educator. Every selection has met these tests: sound? Indexed in several ways, one of the most valuable being an index which finds stories according to their ethical theme.

Write for free Booklet, "Right Reading for Children," addressing The BOOKHOUSE for CHILDREN, Dept. M-42, 380 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

My BOOKHOUSE

6 Volumes 2668 Pages 601 Titles 216 Authors



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YOUR CHILD

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White Enameled Woodwork

Carmote White High Gloss Enamel goes on easily—gives woodwork and furniture a smooth, lustrous surface as white as swansdown—yet tough and wear-resistant. If soiled, a damp cloth will restore its radiant whiteness. Also made in ivory, and in eggshell finish if desired.

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This SMART NEW CAR

is as remarkable in quality as in performance

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4-Door Sedan (Not a Coach)

A mile-a-minute performer—the fastest Four in America!

One horse-power to every sixty-five pounds of chassis weight.

Longest springbase of any car under \$1000.

Smart new bodies—beautiful lines. A brilliant performer at the lowest price for which a Sedan was ever sold by Dodge Brothers!

DODGE BROTHERS, INC.

Jordan's
BOSTON New York London Paris

confidence is everything

For over seventy-six years this store has played an intimate and ever-increasing part in the daily life of the community, and the length of its service proves the value of its service, because no business is so dependent upon public approval and confidence as a great retail establishment.

That is why confidence is everything in buying your fur coat. When you buy your fur coat at Jordan's, you buy something more than the coat itself—you buy something of that seventy-six-year-old reputation.

Our buyer . . . a fur expert of many years' standing, has personally selected every model in our stock today. Indeed many coats were made up from canvas patterns designed by our own custom furrier. Every coat before allowed to hang in stock is carefully examined for expertness of workmanship, perfectness of pelts; every coat is "sized" on a regulation form, so that a coat marked size 38, you can be assured is size 38 in every detail.

our 10-payment budget plan

This budget payment plan is now applied to any fur coat in the August Sale of Furs.

The first payment, to be made at the time of selection, is 10% of the price of the garment.

The balance is to be paid in nine equal monthly payments, starting November 1, or upon delivery of your coat previous to November 1.

All coats will be carefully stored without charge until November.

examples of our August Fur values:

- Brown Caracul Coats, crush collars of brown fox, \$195.
- Tomboy Raccoon Coats, sizes for misses, \$275.
- Black Pony Coats, large collars of fox or skunk, \$145.
- Black Caracul Coats, crush or shawl collars of contrasting fur, \$195.
- Natural Muskrat Coats, crush collars of brown fox, \$195.
- Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats, collars of beautiful squirrel, \$295.
- Superior Quality Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats, squirrel collars, \$375.
- Extra Sizes in Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats, \$325 and \$395.

Other Fur Coats \$100 to \$3000

A Jordan Marsh Fur Coat is a sound investment
Women's and Misses' Furs—Second Floor—Main Store
Jordan Marsh Company

IRISH ELECTION IS REGARDED AS PROBABILITY

Future Action of Cosgrave Being Canvassed as the Result of Dail Vote

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

DUBLIN, Aug. 18.—Although a little touch of comedy was given to the division in the Dail as a result of the mysterious disappearance of John Jinks, alderman and ex-mayor of Sligo, immediately before vote was taken, after he had pledged himself to support the triple alliance against the Government, the situation remains serious. The abatement of Mr. Jinks made it possible for the Government to win on the Speaker's casting vote and to obtain an adjournment until Oct. 11.

It is obvious, however, that the Cosgrave Administration cannot hold office long with the House so evenly divided. What will probably happen is that Mr. Cosgrave will declare for an early general election which he is now in the position to do so long as he has even a narrow majority of the House.

It is one of the curiosities of the Irish Constitution that a defeated Administration cannot go to the country and the Dail has the power to nominate the successor of the defeated President of the Executive Council, who can continue to conduct the affairs of the Nation as long as he has the confidence of the House. It was this that made the crisis of the last few weeks so poignant.

Mr. Cosgrave announces that if his party does not win the two immediate elections in Dublin, he will call the Dail together the first week in September so that the position can be reviewed in the light of these results.

Government Victory Probable
It seems almost certain however, that both Government candidates will be returned and this will bring the strength of the Cosgrave party to 73 which will also be the total voting power of the Opposition if Mr. Jinks, after what occurred at the division, still decides to receive the National League whip, and if the Labor member who is at present in Canada has returned to Ireland.

It would seem probable therefore that Mr. Cosgrave will have to rely on the Speaker's deciding vote in the divisions on other motions, which bring the triple alliance again into being, and under these circumstances he is not likely to prolong the life of the present Parliament beyond Christmas.

Mr. Jinks in an interview explained his abatement as follows: "On Friday I attended the party meeting and found several members of the National League were opposed to any bargain with Eamon de Valera."

Always a Constitutionalist
"I shared that view strongly, as I have always been a constitutionalist, and I went to Sligo to consult my constituents. I found them solidly in favor of the Government as opposed to de Valera, and when I came back to Dublin on Tuesday I was surprised to find the members of my party who on Friday had been against a coalition with the Republicans seemed to have changed their minds. I left the party meeting, not knowing exactly how matters stood, but I did know that I could have nothing to do with de Valera."

"During the debate this conviction was strengthened and after having heard the speeches of my own members, decided at 7 o'clock that I couldn't conscientiously support the triple alliance."

PROVINCETOWN

PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING
100-mile round trip Daily to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped iron STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD
Fare—Round Trip \$2; One Way \$1.75
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30 A. M.; Sundays 10. D. S. T. State Rooms, Refreshments. Telephone Congress 4855. Ship's Orchestra over WEEI. Mondays, 9:2, 3, 4.

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FURNITURE IS FEATURED AT PACIFIC SHOW

Simplicity and Attractive-
ness Aim of Manufac-
turers This Year

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence).—The predominant trend of radio during the past year to be seen at the Pacific Radio Exposition here is a combination of standardization and diversification.

The set owner of last year or the year before need not imagine that his radio is completely obsolete and must be junked for a more modern outfit. Rather he may find among the new inventions on view that which will heighten the efficiency of his old set, and bring it in many ways up to the standard of the best and latest.

If he has used battery eliminators, he may add to these the new A. C. tubes, which make all batteries a thing of the past. Or he may buy the most modern set manufactured equipped entirely with batteries, wet or dry, or some combination of batteries and household current devices.

Mildly who objects to the loop aerial above her superheterodyne may dispose of that portion of her set and obtain just as effective results from some other antenna connection.

The two fundamental circuits of last year continue to dominate the radio field, the tuned radio-frequency set and the "super-het." The three elements of radio—circuit, power and reproducer—however, can all be had in new models, with substantial improvements in appearance as well as working efficiency.

New furniture in abundance has been developed by the radio trade, and may be viewed at the show during its run from Aug. 20 to 27. The most dominant trend in this direction seems to be toward compact sets in which all elements are self-contained. Many of these are richer and finer than ever before, with solid walnut and mahogany cabinets, symmetrical design, and the finer refinements which were so glaringly lacking in the monstrosities that in many instances housed the earlier sets.

PROHIBITION LAW CALLED LOGICAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress, Mr. Dunford continued, clearly demonstrated the wide divergence of view among the wet minority.

Official Duty

Several bills were introduced, he said, which provided for the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment by repealing all federal legislation for its enforcement, but no spokesman for the opposition, he added, has yet explained how any public official can claim to discharge his oath to support the Constitution by refusing legislation to enforce it.

It was also illogically proposed, Mr. Dunford said, to attempt to "cure" alleged alcoholic lawlessness by increasing the alcoholic content in permitted beverages. As long as the Eighteenth Amendment is in the Constitution, the speaker asserted, no liquor intoxicating in fact, may be legalized. Simply to increase the alcoholic content, he said, to where it becomes mildly intoxicating would not satisfy those who demand alcoholic stimulants, but would greatly increase the difficulties of law enforcement through reopening of the breweries and the saloon or its counterpart.

The Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Dunford pointed out, has declared that the concurrent power clause of the amendment does not enable Congress or the several states to defeat or thwart the amendment, but only to enforce it by appropriate legislation. "Senator Bruce," Mr. Dunford remarked, "presented the only proposal for the amending of the Eighteenth Amendment. His proposal would give to Congress exclusive power, with such enforcement aid as might be lent it by the states and be accepted by Congress, to regulate, but not to prohibit or unreasonably restrict the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

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Surrender of State Power

"This would be a complete surrender of the police power of the states over the subject of intoxicating liquors to the Federal Government and the legislative authority of Congress would have to be exercised to promote the sale of liquor, never to prohibit or unreasonably restrict it. This proposal is in direct conflict with the view taken by the Governor of Maryland who insists upon state rights."

"What an opportunity would be afforded an unscrupulous administration by this scheme to control Members Florist Telegraph Delivery

H. W. Sheppard

801 Race Street

Formerly E. G. Hill Floral Co.

Canal 1932-1933 Cincinnati

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Design

Construction

Management

Organization

Administration

Finance

Accounting

Law

Medicine

Education

Religion

Philosophy

Science

History

Geography

Politics

Social

votes through the manipulation of the Government liquor business in co-operation with the private agencies selected by the Government to distribute the liquor at a guaranteed profit. Until the opposition has something to offer besides more objections or systems of control which have been rejected after experience, it is unlikely that they will command popular support.

"The progress of prohibition in the Nation has been remarkable when the nature of the traffic and the strong political alliances are considered. That prohibition has very materially contributed to the economic welfare of our Nation is attested by such eminent authorities as Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Mr. Roger Babson, Prof. Irving Fisher and Henry Ford, its social benefits by Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army, and its moral and religious effects are recognized by the support of the churches."

Remedy in Education

The present difficulty in law enforcement, Mr. Dunford said, "can be overcome by education." The people must be better acquainted with the moral, social, and economic advantages which underlie the law, he added. In this educational campaign, the church, the school, the university and every civic organization as well as the press has an obligation of prime importance, the speaker maintained.

"It is not prohibition that causes the difficulty today," he asserted, "but the same age-long social problem of intoxicating liquors, and we cannot solve the difficult problem out of the use of beverage intoxicants by any scheme which proposes to promote or encourage their consumption."

"A wider exercise of the right of suffrage is of the utmost importance. It is significant that the charges of political corruption today emanate from those centers where the licensed liquor traffic was most recently entrenched. Every citizen who has the good of his country at heart should vote."

"If any provision of the Constitution is wrong the people can change it, but no public official has the right to nullify or disregard it. The present issue is greater than the liquor traffic. It is the question, can Democracy survive? America which is embarked on a great social experiment, should not retreat in the face of any defeatist propaganda, nor abandon that spirit of practical idealism which is the essence of all social progress."

Dr. Gus W. Dyer, professor of economics at Vanderbilt University and authority on southern industry, characterized the increasing competition for industries between the South and the North as a contest between the personnel of communities and leaders.

Dr. Dyer, who has toured the entire country studying industrialization, emphatically denied that the southern industrial development involves strife between capital and labor. The chief factors in the South's industrial rise, he declared, are four:

(1) The favorable attitude of the southern communities in which the industries are locating.

(2) The capacity of southern business leadership.

(3) Southern plants are manned by American labor and directed by Americans of Anglo-Saxon rural origin.

(4) Southern industries are directed by men selected solely on merit.

Favorable Conditions

Manufacturing plants locating in southern communities are supplied with the most favorable economic and social conditions, Dr. Dyer declared. Industries, he said, are protected against high taxes, unwarranted legislative restrictions, and dictation and interference from "the outside."

Concerning the capacity of southern business leadership, the speaker maintained that an industry led by men such as are to be found today among southern industrialists, who have the purpose and the capacity to consider and deal with the human as well as the economic factors in their business will outstrip a competitor of equal industrial ability who fails, or refuses, to cope with human relations in his enterprise.

"The chief cause of the costly

strife today between employer and employees is the alienation of the employees from the employer," Mr. Dyer said. "This alienation is due to large scale production carried on in industrial centers of large population. Under such conditions the maintaining of personal relationships between employer and employee is next to impossible."

Workers' Welfare Stressed

"In the South, industries are located as a rule in small towns or increasingly so—in the country; and it is a fixed policy of many employers to establish and develop relationships between themselves and their employees. They do everything possible to assist their workers in everything that pertains to the welfare of their families."

"They are undertaking this service not as charity but as an expression of their interest in and fellow feeling for those whose interests and lives are so vitally connected with their own."

"It is no reflection on this service that it is a good investment in the long run. Every service that develops the genuine spirit of brotherhood and fellow feeling is a good investment. It is no reflection on the quality of a service that both the giver and the receiver profit by it. So long as one does not profit by the loss of the other, the service is commendable from the highest point of view."

To Aid Political Education

The establishment of a council for political education for the purpose of arousing a national program to arouse greater interest in public affairs was advocated by Daniel C. Roper, formerly United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in an address before the National Association of Manufacturers.

The project as outlined by Mr. Roper would consist of an extensive organization, with headquarters in Washington, and composed of public-spirited, forward-looking men and women, from all parties, adequately financed and seconded by a large staff of assistants and experts, who would foster and establish open forums for the debate and consideration of issues in which all partisans would be permitted to take part.

To inspire, and not to hire, interest in public affairs is the basis of his proposal, Mr. Roper declared. A national forum debate, he believed, not only safeguards the best methods of getting the facts to the citizenry, but promotes discussion and controversy, thereby quickening interest in events and men to the advantage of good government. Wide publicity would also result, he added, pointing to the great interest aroused in the Butler-Borah debate held in Boston on the prohibition question.

Test of Purport

Men, Mr. Roper said, more often find more zest in getting liberties than in preserving them, one obtained. With the result, he continued, that the more democracy attained by the voters, the less interest they manifest in the acquisition; the greater the voting privileges, the less the desire to vote. The only corrective, in Mr. Roper's view, is greater intelligent acquaintance with affairs and more confidence in the organizations and agencies undertaking to furnish information to the public.

There is so far, the speaker declared, no serious challenge to democracy in our own country, but the democratic system, like everything else, must move with the times or be lost. It can be preserved in America, he said, if those who believe in it assume their responsibilities and support and advance its interests.

Discussing state and municipal financing before the round table on taxation, Mark Graves, Tax Commissioner of the State of New York, declared that the problem of increasing bonded indebtedness for permanent improvements revolves about the questions of how and for what the money is to be spent, and also if the funds desired can not be obtained by taxation.

He held that it was not more expensive for communities and states to incur indebtedness for permanent construction projects, than to delay their construction over a period of years.

States owe \$1,450,000,000

According to Mr. Graves, 53 per cent of state indebtedness is for

highway purposes. Improved roads, he declared, not only create wealth, but conserve wealth. It is a bad policy for states and cities to bond themselves, why, Mr. Graves inquired, do great corporations do so; why, he added, do not these efficient, expertly managed private businesses delay extensions until they have the money laid by?

The gross of all American state indebtedness, according to figures taken from the report of the National Industrial Conference Board, and quoted by Mr. Graves, was \$1,745,000,000 in 1925 as compared with \$532,000,000 in 1915, the 1925 total not taking into consideration the difference between the dollar of that year and the worth of the dollar in 1915.

For cities the gross indebtedness, again not taking into consideration the difference in the value of the dollar, was \$6,108,000,000 in 1925 as compared with \$3,417,000,000 in 1915. These figures were for the 247 cities in the country with a population of 20,000 or over. The estimated indebtedness of states and municipalities is 3 per cent of the total wealth of the Nation, Mr. Graves said, which proportion, he maintained, did not indicate either extravagance or recklessness.

**DRYS RECOGNIZE
AID OF STUDENT**

(Continued from Page 1)

opinion of delegates to the Congress of the World League Against Alcoholism in session here.

White William E. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, veteran dry crusader, believes that prohibition in America is a success, foreign delegates seeking information regarding conditions in America were dubious of the outcome of such far-reaching methods in other countries.

"Conditions, of course, are not perfect," Mr. Johnson said, "but it is pure bunk to say that the American people are drinking more today than they did before prohibition, and to declare that the young people are drinking more than they ever did."

**NAVY SHIPS TO GUARD
FLIGHT TO LEVIATHAN**

Flier to Drop Mail Bag on
Liner's Deck

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Two cruisers and one destroyer will be stationed along the coast to be traversed by Lieut. C. H. Schildhauer of the navy on Aug. 21, when he will attempt to drop two sacks of mail on the deck of the Shipping Board liner Leviathan. Assignments to the vessels have been made by Acting Secretary of the Navy T. Douglas Robinson.

The destroyer Billingsley, Mr. Robinson said, will be stationed 100 miles from Boston, the cruiser Trenton, 200 miles from that city, and the cruiser Raleigh, at a distance of 250 miles. A second destroyer, the Lawrence, will carry newspapermen and photographers to the scene of the trial.

The object of the flight, in which the Postoffice Department and the Navy Department are co-operating with the United States Shipping Board, is to shorten the time of transatlantic mail deliveries by the establishment of shuttle services by air on both sides of the ocean.

COST OF A WARSHIP

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—Built on the Tyne at a cost of \$4,000,000, the new battleship of the State of New York, Portsmouth for service in the Atlantic fleet of the British Navy.

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KANSAS CITY DEDICATES ITS NEW AIRPORT

Col. Lindbergh Pays Tribute
to City—Field Within 5
Minutes of Post Office

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 18 (Special).—The close-in airport (close to the city proper) is the key to community promotion of commercial aviation.

That was the consensus of distinguished visitors at the formal opening and dedication of the new Kansas City Airport, which consists of nearly 700 acres and can be reached from the post office within five minutes and from the center of the downtown district within seven minutes.

Easily accessible municipal airports soon will assume an importance comparable with that of the railroad terminal. It was agreed by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, William P. MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce in Charge of Aeronautics, and Grant B. Miller, chief post office inspector, who represented Harry S. New, Postmaster-General.

Lindbergh Dedicates Field

Colonel Lindbergh, flying the Spirit of St. Louis in a tour of the United States in the interest of aviation, was among the first pilots officially to alight at the new airport. He landed gracefully, ascended the speakers' stand by amid the cheers of thousands and said simply:

"It gives me great pleasure to dedicate this field. Thank you."

In accepting the field as a representative of the Government and the Army, Maj. Gen. Harry A. Smith, Commander of the Seventh Corps Area, declared it was an "evidence of the progressiveness, initiative and vision of Kansas City officials and business men."

In an interview, Mr. MacCracken said he came here on this occasion because of the interest of the Department of Commerce in the close proximity of the airport to the business center of the city.

"You have set an example to the rest of the country in placing your airport so near the business district," Mr. MacCracken said. "Only one other airport in the world has a similarly advantageous position, that is Tempelhof Field at Berlin. It is situated almost in the center of Berlin and has been made a beautiful recreation spot. Kansas City should follow this example. This city will be one of the important aviation centers in the United States and the airport will do much to develop aviation in this territory."

Stress Airport's Value

Since the recent transatlantic flights popular interest in aviation has trebled, said Mr. MacCracken. Since early this year the volume of air mail has more than doubled. He predicted a rapid increase in privately owned airplanes.

In a later address to local officials and business men, Colonel Lindbergh said:

"I believe the best way to promote

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New Full Fashioned

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NEW SYSTEM TO DIRECT OUR FOREIGN POLICY

Assistant Secretaries Will
Specialize in Certain
Regions of World

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The promotion of Nelson T. Johnson, former chief of the Division of Eastern Affairs, who has been sworn in as Assistant Secretary of State, definitely establishes for the first time the system of regional direction of the American foreign policy through the offices of Assistant Secretaries of State. This shifting of a part of the Secretary's responsibility to high ranking assistants has been urged in the interest of efficiency.

Under the present organization of the State Department European affairs are under the general direction of William R. Castle Jr., an expert on European history, which he taught while acting as assistant dean of Harvard University. The development of this country's South American program is entrusted to Francis White, formerly a diplomatic secretary in Cuba and the Argentine, a chief of the State Department division of Latin-American affairs and one of the negotiators of the as yet unsatisfied treaty of friendship and alliance with Panama. Far Eastern affairs are now entrusted to Mr. Johnson, who has devoted himself to service in China and Japan.

Matters which require a highly specialized knowledge of a judicial or legal nature, such as the conduct of the various claims commissions, come under the direction of Robert E. Ochs, as Undersecretary of State. At the peak is Secretary of State Kellogg, who as adviser in matters of foreign affairs to the President has the final word in questions of policy and the trend of this Government's action abroad.

This new system is approved by State Department authorities because it opens the way for comparatively young men to head the respective geographic divisions of the department, where they have to assume full control of the detail of policy development without the onerous responsibility which formerly accrued to those offices. For example, the Western European Division, which recently bore the brunt of preparation for the naval limitation conference at Geneva, has at the head Theodore R. Mortimer, who has had only nine years' experience in the foreign service. Stokely Morgan, chief of the Latin-American Division, and G. Howland Shaw, chief of the Near Eastern Division, each have had 11 years in the service. With part of the responsibility lifted from them they have more leisure to work out the technical details of policy in their respective fields.

A successor to Mr. Johnson as chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs has not been named, although John K. Calhoun, chief of the division, and Ferdinand L. Mayer, counselor of the legation at Peking, are prominently mentioned for the position. It is thought that Mr. Johnson's successor may not be named until the return to the United States during the first week in September of John Van A. MacMurray. Mr. Mayer will be in charge at Peking in the two months' absence of Mr. MacMurray.

In congratulating Mr. Johnson on his promotion, Acting Secretary of State William R. Castle deplored the fact that the salary attached to the office of Assistant Secretary of State amounted to \$1500 less than that of the office of chief of division, the former being \$9000 yearly and the latter \$7500. He also recalled that Mr. Johnson, in taking his oath of office, was celebrating the twentieth anniversary of his entry into the foreign service as a student interpreter in China.

Calabash Sextant Used by Ancient Hawaiians

HONOLULU (Special Correspondence).—Polynesian ancestors of today's Pacific island races, including the Hawaiian and the Maori, were among the greatest navigators of all time—vikings of the western ocean. Dr. Peter H. Buck of Auckland, New Zealand, said in a lecture here.

Dr. Buck explained that the

Hawaiians of old in returning from Tahiti to their home land, knew the trade winds would drive them too far to the east. In order that they might travel in their canoes to the proper latitude they devised a navigation instrument made from a calabash in which four holes had been cut near the top.

This gourd, filled with water to the level of the holes, became an artificial horizon. Holding the calabash so that no water was spilled, an observer could sight through two of the holes along the water line. Once the north star was framed through the twin openings, the navigator knew that he had reached the latitude of Hawaii north of the equator. Heiman then turned the canoes westward, sailing thus until home was reached. Navigators of the present day, Dr. Buck added, have found that the Hawaiian calabash was a mathematically correct instrument.

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NICARAGUA FOUND WELCOMING HELP

Need for Outside Capital
Seen, Says Observer

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence).—No one is more anxious for American capital to control the finances of Nicaragua than the average Nicaraguan business man. Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, president of Alexander Hamilton Institute and a member of the high commission which directs the rehabilitation of Nicaraguan finances, told members of the Commonwealth Club in a recent address here.

Liberals and Conservatives alike, he said, not only wish the retention of an American as manager of the National Bank, but favor American ownership of at least 51 per cent of that institution's stock.

Plantation owners and business men in Nicaragua do not trust the politicians of their country with its finances, distinguishing between politics, in which they favor independence, and business, in which they wish American backing and protection, he affirmed.

Dr. Jenks described the policy of the United States Department of State in supporting President Diaz, and pointed out that the elections of 1923, conducted under the protection of United States marines, will alone settle the controversy as to whether the Conservatives or Liberals hold a majority of public sympathy.

"Nicaragua," he continued, "has a population about equal to that of North Dakota, and a territory about the size of New York, with approximately enough political offices to surround comfortably among its citizens with political aspirations. It has no real political leaders or political issues. It is difficult to distinguish between the policies of the two parties. The leaders it has are leadership purely because of personal popularity."

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Under the present organization of the State Department European affairs are under the general direction of William R. Castle Jr., an expert on European history, which he taught while acting as assistant dean of Harvard University. The development of this country's South American program is entrusted to Francis White, formerly a diplomatic secretary in Cuba and the Argentine, a chief of the State Department division of Latin-American affairs and one of the negotiators of the as yet unsatisfied treaty of friendship and alliance with Panama. Far Eastern affairs are now entrusted to Mr. Johnson, who has devoted himself to service in China and Japan.

Matters which require a highly specialized knowledge of a judicial or legal nature, such as the conduct of the various claims commissions, come under the direction of Robert E. Ochs, as Undersecretary of State. At the peak is Secretary of State Kellogg, who as adviser in matters of foreign affairs to the President has the final word in questions of policy and the trend of this Government's action abroad.

This new system is approved by State Department authorities because it opens the way for comparatively young men to head the respective geographic divisions of the department, where they have to assume full control of the detail of policy development without the onerous responsibility which formerly accrued to those offices. For example, the Western European Division, which recently bore the brunt of preparation for the naval limitation conference at Geneva, has at the head Theodore R. Mortimer, who has had only nine years' experience in the foreign service. Stokely Morgan, chief of the Latin-American Division, and G. Howland Shaw, chief of the Near Eastern Division, each have had 11 years in the service. With part of the responsibility lifted from them they have more leisure to work out the technical details of policy in their respective fields.

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Many Sheep Raisers in Western Australia Know Only This Slow but Sure-Footed Transport



Upper—Camel Train That Links Some of Australia's Outback Districts With Civilization. Lower—Type of Arid Territory Toward the Center of the Continent, Which, With Rail or Motor Communications, May Become Available for Sheep Raising.

IOWA TAX CUTS ARE EXPECTED TO AID FARMER

State Levy Reduced From
10 to 9 Mills and Assess-
ment Rate Lowered

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 18 (Special).—The Iowa Executive Council, having to do with the adjusting of tax levies to meet the requirements of the state budget, has announced a reduction of one mill in the state tax. The rate last year was 10 mills and this year it is to be nine mills.

Of this amount 132-100 mills is to take up soldier bonus bonds falling due, leaving 768-100 mills for strictly state purposes. This is a net reduction of 12 per cent over the levy for the preceding biennium.

The amount to be obtained for state purposes is \$7,600,000 for the year. This does not meet the amount to be expended, but the difference is met from funds secured from inheritance, cigarette and insurance taxes.

This is the third year in succession that a state tax cut has been made. The principal reduction in assessments this year concerns farm lands, the average value per acre being fixed at \$108.50 per acre, as against \$115 per acre at the preceding adjustment.

A slight increase is made on railroads and city property. Land is assessed at 70 per cent of its value, making the new rate \$65.70 per acre as against \$68.20 under previous assessment.

With the extension of the activities of the state Budget Director to cover county and municipal expenditures, effective under a new law, a reduction in tax levies in practically every community in the State is anticipated. This taken with the reduction of one mill for state purposes points the way for a material reduction in the burdens of taxation.

Popular Priced Jewelry

Pearl Bar Pin \$18.00
Sapphire Bar Pin \$16.00

From the wide range of jewelry which we carry, you may select many gifts of enduring charm. Ask for Booklet.

Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
34 MADISON LANE, NEW YORK
Established 1837 Cortlandt 3500

NEW YORK CITY

Summer and
Vacation Togs

Tennis Suits \$5.00
Knicker Suits 3.75
Bathing Suits 5.00
Bathing Caps 25c to 1.50
Bathing Shoes 1.00

Gifts for the week-end hostess.
Novelties, Hosiery, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs and Underwear.

Mail Orders Filled

Crest Novelty Shop
Grand Central Terminal Subway
Arcade, Next to Mandel's Restaurant

NEW YORK CITY

An Exceptional Service in the General Care,
Restoration and Repair of

Men's and Women's Clothes
Curtains, Rugs, Draperies, etc.

Cleaning Dyeing Valet
Tailoring Laundering

Berger Service

MAIN OFFICE—13-15 W. 28th Street
Tel. Madison 5-0200 26 Convenient Branches

NEW YORK CITY

Period or Colonial
FURNITURE

Finished or unfinished to suit
the customer.

CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE CO.
189 E. 29th St. Madison 5-0120

NEW YORK CITY

Period or Colonial
FURNITURE

Finished or unfinished to suit
the customer.

TEXAS UNIVERSITY LIMITS FEES TO \$30

Oil Royalties for July Were
\$240,000

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 18 (Special).—Fees at the University of Texas and all its branches will be limited at \$30 for the long session of 1927-28. This arrangement was provided for by the Texas Legislature after an investigation which showed that some students were required to pay as high as \$85 in fees.

A number of new buildings are being planned, including an addition to the library, a new chemistry building and a new gymnasium. The new power plant will soon be completed.

The \$300,000 Littlefield Dormitory for girl freshmen will also be opened in September. During the past year Garrison Hall, a classroom building, was completed and put into use. A \$250,000 open-air theater was constructed.

The school has been able to forge ahead by virtue of funds received from its oil lands. The permanent fund now totals \$6,539,896. Royalties for July amounted to \$240,000.

Change of business necessitates disposal of ENTIRE STOCK OF GOWNS at SACRIFICIAL PRICES

Gowns originally \$15.00 to \$18.00
Now \$5.75 to \$12.75

KLEVER KLAD WOMAN
24 West 38th Street, New York City

Mme. ESTELLE
Gowns Dry Cleaned or Dyed
Curtains and Blankets and Drapes
Dry Cleaned and Stored

GOODS CALLED FOR & DELIVERED
922 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y.
Academy 2292 Between 105 and 108 St.

NEW YORK CITY

LOUIS HART
CLEANERS AND DYERS
1302 St. Nicholas Avenue at 140th Street

NEW YORK CITY

15% Reduction
given to the readers of this paper on all
JULY AND AUGUST
upon presentation of this advertisement.

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CITY PLANNING BOARD MAKING STREET SURVEY

Program of Development Co-ordinated With New Traffic Plans

The Boston City Planning Board, its membership complete through the appointment of Mrs. Francis Slattery and Sidney S. Conrad, is making rapid progress in the preparation of a comprehensive and far-reaching street plan for the entire city.

Mrs. Slattery is the wife of Francis E. Slattery, chairman of the Schoolhouse Commission. She is a graduate of Radcliffe College and has been active in many women's clubs and civic organizations. Mr. Conrad is president of Conrad & Co., Inc. He is a member of the governing council of the Boston retail trade board of the Chamber of Commerce.

Frederic H. Fay, engineer; W. Stanley Parker, architect, and Ernest E. Johnson are the other members of the board.

Providence Survey Complete

Robert Whitten, City Planning Consultant of New York, is directing the survey which is to be completed and submitted to Mayor Nichols later this year. Mr. Whitten, who makes frequent trips to Boston from New York, to oversee personally the progress of the work by the engineers and statisticians of the planning board, has just completed a street plan for Providence, R. I., which has been accepted by the authorities and bond issues authorized for carrying out its provisions. He is vice-president of the American City Planning Institute and connected with the Regional Plan of New York.

The work of the planning board on this important undertaking began early this year and in every step taken it has been acting in co-operation with Dr. William McClinton of the Eberline Bureau for Traffic Research at Harvard University, who is directing for Mayor Nichols' traffic advisory commission the preparation of a practical plan for facilitating the movement of street traffic.

The planning board's survey when completed will recommend such further extensions of highways, widening of heavily used streets where necessary and such important new construction as may be required for the future development of Boston. The report will contain a financial program in which the probable cost of the various widenings, changes in direction and new construction will be carefully worked out and accurate estimates submitted.

The study of population tendencies and the variations of property valuations which is being made by experts in these lines is an important feature of the work.

CAMBRIDGE PUTS FAITH IN FUTURE

\$150,000,000 Industrial Growth in Decade Predicted at Meeting

Although Cambridge is generally thought of purely as an educational center, it should also be known as an industrial center, for it has enjoyed the most significant industrial development of any city in Massachusetts within the past decade, said John T. Scully, executive secretary of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce, last night at the open-air meeting at Central Square, held as part of a general program to improve trade in Cambridge and to educate the citizens to the importance of their community.

He quoted the statement made by Robert Eustis of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, that Cambridge is gaining fast on all of its industrial rivals, and pointed out that Jordan Marsh, Filene, Houghton and Dutton, Johnson Appleby Company, and several other important concerns had recently come to Cambridge.

"On industry," he said, "depends the happiness of the people. When the people are happy the stores and businesses of the city are prosperous."

Mr. Scully predicted that \$150,000,000 of industrial property would be added within the next 10 years to what Cambridge now has.

Co-operation is the primary need of the new industries in Cambridge, Mr. Scully emphasized, and pointed to the formation of the Cambridge Union, under the direction of Prof. Joseph Beale of Harvard, as an organization which is endeavoring to bring about co-operation and a proper development of the city. Cambridge Union, he said, expects to enroll 5000 members in the city, taking representative men from all fields of business and industry.

Twenty-five committees in the organization will work on various problems of the city, including such things as safety, street development, playgrounds, industry, and manufacturing. He described the organization as an unselfish group putting its time and talents at the disposal of the community in the interests of developing a better city for the twentieth century.

Edward W. Quinn, Mayor, was scheduled to speak, but in his absence Timothy Murphy, acting mayor, spoke on behalf of the merchants of Central Square and the other business localities of the city, urging the people to take advantage of the three-day sales from Thursday to Saturday.

George Dion and Jerry Meaney sang several songs and the Russell E. Hoyt Post Band of the Veterans of Foreign Wars played under the auspices of Commander Gordon C. Ringer.

GUN LIST CHECKED-UP

Capt. Thomas E. Hilly of the State Police has sent out to the chiefs of police of the State a list of all Massachusetts persons who have purchased guns from mail order houses with a request that they check-up on them and find out what is being done with the weapons.

Public Safety Department Has Many Branches and Reaches Out Even to the Remotest Hamlet

Enforces Dry Law, Disposes of Seized Liquor, Looks After Sunday Shows

Ramifications of the State Department of Public Safety, reaching even into the remotest hamlet in the Commonwealth, going faster and farther than ever before, giving to the people an increasing sense of security—here is a department that does not go on the prescribed 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. working day in other administrative activities. It is organized on a 24-hour schedule and never sleeps.

Catching criminals and bringing them to justice; constantly on the trail of prohibition violators and disposing of all seized liquors; censorship of Sunday shows; regulation of boxing exhibitions; fire inspection and prevention; protection from defective buildings and boilers; control of explosives and inflammables—all these functions are organized into divisions and bureaus under the efficient direction of Brig.-Gen. Alfred F. Foote, commissioner of public safety.

Sight of smartly uniformed state troopers

scurrying up and down the highways on their "police scout 45s," interests one by the thought of their vigilance through the night, dashing from their barracks upon the call for aid. Generally, however, the state patrol, sometimes the state constabulary, their official designation is "Uniformed Branch of the State Police."

Organization Gradually Increased

The organization started in 1921 with a nucleus of 50 men, later increased to 140, while the last Legislature authorized 40 more, and then to be added this year and the others in 1928. The first 30 are about to be graduated from their course at the training school maintained in the Commonwealth Armory, Boston. They will go into the various divisions of the division of 59 men. This division of the State Police.

Dispose of Confiscated Liquor

All intoxicating liquors seized in the State, either by the troopers or local police, together with equipment and forfeited motor vehicles, are turned over to the state police for disposal. After chemical tests, such of the liquor as may be safe is

member of this organization will pay into its treasury a definite sum, say 5 cents per bushel, part of which will go toward the cost of inspection, and the remainder to the State.

Massachusetts Used as a Model

General Foote may be a prejudiced witness, but he is ready to declare that the State Police have a public safety system so completely organized as the Massachusetts department. Many other states have copied the Massachusetts plan.

When Maine Established Its State Police

in the district of Maine, it went through the training school here. In addition to their land forces, the state police operate a boat, the Protector, which patrols the coastal waters of the Commonwealth. It assists in the enforcement of the fish and game laws, the laws with regard to pollution of the waters by oil and the muffer law on motorboats. During the winter the vessel is fitted out with ice-breaking equipment for patrol in the frozen rivers.

Speaking of the fish and game laws

, every member of the state police is a warden.

For this year the total amount appropriated for expenses of the department is \$380,000. Not less than \$125,000 will be returned to the state treasury in fees.

MUCH IS EXPECTED IN ANTARCTIC TRIP

Commander Byrd Speaks at Union Boat Club

Commander Richard E. Byrd, speaking as guest of honor last night at the dinner following the summer regatta of the Union Boat Club of which he is a member, said that he expects the results of his coming Antarctic expedition will prove even more important than those attending his flights over the North Pole and from New York to Paris.

LAUSANNE, Aug. 18 (AP)—The delegates to the Eastern Orthodox Church have announced their withdrawal from the World Conference on Faith and Order. The reports being prepared by the conference, they said, were inconsistent with the principles of the church.

TO REBUILD BYRD PLANE

NEW YORK (AP)—The America, the tri-motored Fokker monoplane in which Commander Richard E. Byrd and his three companions flew from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, to France, is to be rebuilt for service. It was learned here that the plane has been taken to the factory of the Atlantic Aircraft Company at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

SPRINGFIELD DROPS RATE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—The tax rate for 1927 announced yesterday is 127.50, which is a reduction of \$1 from that of last year. The assessors found an increase in valuation of \$10,801,270. The total valuation is \$24,151,780.

FOXBORO TAX RATE DROPS

FOXBORO, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—A rate of 32.40 as the tax rate here for the coming year, a reduction of \$8.10 over the last rate, was announced last night by William S. Cruikshank, of the board of assessors.

SHOE PLANT TO MOVE

ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—The Merit Shoe Company of Lynn, is to locate in the Athol Industrial Corporation factory building, the Chamber of Commerce announced today. It will occupy two floors, will employ 100 operators, and have a \$2000 weekly payroll.

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THE many and varied ways by which the state government serves the citizens of Massachusetts form the subject of a series of articles appearing intermittently in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The present article is a picture of how the governmental machinery on Beacon Hill functions and how its principal executives fit into the working whole. Particular attention is given to the services which the government renders to the people of the State. Of incidental interest to this series of articles, the Nonpartisan National Civic Federation has just announced its plans for the formation, throughout the United States, of committees on "practical citizenship," in preparation for the national, state, and local elections next year.

Inspection of the future will be of the McIntosh type, he believes. Among the many kinds of fruit introduced by the New York station are Cortland and Early McIntosh, which extend the season both ways for this type of apple.

No Basis for Idea

"There is no basis for the idea that old varieties degenerate or change in any way over a period of years," he said. "Forty years ago we got varieties of Baldwin from 52 different nurseries scattered throughout the country; and while the apples grown in these locations are noticeably different, the stock when planted in the same orchard snapped back to the same kind of fruit."

On the new kinds of fruits

that will bear watching for this section, Professor Hedrick mentioned Gorham and Cayuga pears, Chase cherries, Seneca sweet cherries, Sheridan, Ontario, Portland and Brooklyn grapes, Lloyd's large raspberries, and Beacon, Bouquet and Bliss strawberries.

The first series of meetings for young farmers is being attended by 40 young men from different parts of the State who are seriously considering agriculture as their work.

Conferences Held

Conferences have been held during the last two days on the outlook for vegetable gardening, potatoes, forestry and poultry in New Hampshire. Other conferences will deal with the possibilities of small fruits and apples, live stock and general farming.

Officers for the young farmers' meetings were elected as follows: Chairman, Gordon Makin, Keene, Cheshire County; secretary, Leon L. Lacombe, Belknap County; executive committee, Mr. E. H. Parker, Henniker, Merrimack County; County William, Whitefield, Coos County; Ivan Piper, Wolfeboro, Carroll County; Gordon Putnam, Claremont, Sullivan County; Lawrence Smith, East, Grafton County; and Lester King, Londonderry, Rockingham County.

The entrance of John Perley of Goffstown, Hillsborough County

champion, in the hand-griping contest held here Friday was announced today. The entrance of both Mr. Perley and Elwin M. Flanders of Warner assures stiff competition for Miss Helen Bernaby, the last year's winner. Other entries within the last day are Leon Despres of Montpelier, Vt., and Concord; and Everett McAvoy of Durham; L. W. Wheeler, Westford, Mass.

DELEGATES QUIT CHURCH PARLEY

Action of Eastern Orthodox Church at Geneva Comes Unexpectedly

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Troopers of State Police Familiar to Motorists—Have Many Duties

turned over to a representative of the Federal Government for redistribution and the rest is destroyed. Experts in firearms, photography and fingerprints make up the bureau of expert assistants. The department boasts that no other state police organization in the country has a firearms expert permanently attached to it.

There is a projecting room in the bureau of Sunday censorship where hundreds of films are run off every week to determine their fitness for exhibition on the Lord's Day. All vaudeville acts also have to be approved, which is done by submitting an advance description of the act. Inspectors make the rounds of the theaters on Sunday and if violations are detected the house is subject to loss of its license to operate on Sunday.

Inspect Fires in State

Duties of the division of fire prevention include inspection of every fire occurring in the State, provision for fire fighting, supervision of firehouses, maintenance of a general campaign to keep down the fire record by enforcement of the laws relative to prevention.

The division of inspection is composed of two separate branches: one, building inspection, and boiler inspection. All plans and specifications of buildings where 10 or more persons are employed, hotels, lodging and boarding houses, apartments or tenement houses having eight or more rooms or accommodations for 10 or more persons above the second story must be approved by the division, which also maintains a careful inspection during the process of construction. Building inspectors are required to pass and approve motion picture machines and booths, and to examine the operators of these machines before they are licensed. Qualifications of engineers and architects are passed upon by the boiler inspectors.

Work on explosives and inflammables in the state police laboratory has become an important adjunct to the activities of the department, by means of which the state police are able to further the administration of justice through presentation of technical and indisputable evidence in many important cases.

Massachusetts Used as a Model

General Foote may be a prejudiced witness, but he is ready to declare that the State Police have a public safety system so completely organized as the Massachusetts department. Many other states have copied the Massachusetts plan.

When Maine Established Its State Police

in the district of Maine, it went through the training school here. In addition to their land forces, the state police operate a boat, the Protector, which patrols the coastal waters of the Commonwealth. It assists in the enforcement of the fish and game laws, the laws with regard to pollution of the waters by oil and the muffer law on motorboats. During the winter the vessel is fitted out with ice-breaking equipment for patrol in the frozen rivers.

Speaking of the fish and game laws

, every member of the state police is a warden.

For this year the total amount appropriated for expenses of the department is \$380,000. Not less than \$125,000 will be returned to the state treasury in fees.

MUCH IS EXPECTED IN ANTARCTIC TRIP

Commander Byrd Speaks at Union Boat Club

Commander Richard E. Byrd, speaking as guest of honor last night at the dinner following the summer regatta of the Union Boat Club of which he is a member, said that he expects the results of his coming Antarctic expedition will prove even more important than those attending his flights over the North Pole and from New York to Paris.

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RADICAL CHANGE IN FRUIT FLORA IS PREDICTED

New Hampshire Farmers Told Many Varieties Are Entirely New

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 18 (Special)—A prediction that the next 100 years will see a complete change in the fruit flora of the country, due to the introduction of improved varieties, was made by Prof. U. P. Hedrick of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, speaking at the annual Farmers' and Home-Makers' Week here.

Most of the varieties of fruits now on the markets were not known 50 years ago, he said. Professor Hedrick has personally had charge of the testing of many thousands of new kinds.

The leading apple of the future will be of the McIntosh type, he believes. Among the many kinds of fruit introduced by the New York station are Cortland and Early McIntosh, which extend the season both ways for this type of apple.

No Basis for Idea

"There is no basis for the idea that old varieties degenerate or change in any way over a period of years," he said. "Forty years ago we got varieties of Baldwin from 52 different nurseries scattered throughout the country; and while the apples grown in these locations are noticeably different, the stock when planted in the same orchard snapped back to the same kind of fruit."

On the new kinds of fruits

that will bear watching for this section, Professor Hedrick mentioned Gorham and Cayuga pears, Chase cherries, Seneca sweet cherries, Sheridan, Ontario, Portland and Brooklyn grapes, Lloyd's large raspberries, and Beacon, Bouquet and Bliss strawberries.

The first series of meetings for young farmers is being attended by 40 young men from different parts of the State who are seriously considering agriculture as their work.

Conferences Held

Conferences have been held during the last two days on the outlook for vegetable gardening, potatoes, forestry and poultry in New Hampshire. Other conferences will deal with the possibilities of small fruits and apples, live stock and general farming.

Officers for the young farmers' meetings were elected as follows: Chairman, Gordon Makin, Keene, Cheshire County; secretary, Leon L. Lacombe, Belknap County; executive committee, Mr. E. H. Parker, Henniker, Merrimack County; County William, Whitefield, Coos County; Ivan Piper, Wolfeboro, Carroll County; Gordon Putnam, Claremont, Sullivan County; Lawrence Smith, East, Grafton County; and Lester King, Londonderry, Rockingham County.

The entrance of John Perley of Goffstown, Hillsborough County

champion, in the hand-griping contest held here Friday was announced today. The entrance of both Mr. Perley and Elwin M. Flanders of Warner assures stiff competition for Miss Helen Bernaby, the last year's winner. Other entries within the last day are Leon Despres of Montpelier, Vt., and Concord; and Everett McAvoy of Durham; L. W. Wheeler, Westford, Mass.

DELEGATES QUIT CHURCH PARLEY

Action of Eastern Orthodox Church at Geneva Comes Unexpectedly

LAUSANNE, Aug. 18 (AP)—The delegates to the Eastern Orthodox Church have announced their withdrawal from the World Conference on Faith and Order. The reports being prepared by the conference, they said, were inconsistent with the principles of the church.

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MAINE TO RAISE \$7000 FUND FOR BATES DEBATERS

Committee Organizes for Movement to Send Team Around the World

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 18 (Special).—Raising of \$7000 to be expended in sending a debating team from Bates College on a tour around the world, is proposed by a state committee of 25 citizens, of which Guy P. Gannett, treasurer of the New England Council, is chairman.

The purpose of this trip is, first, to promote international friendship and, second, to let the rest of the world know in more intimate detail about the State of Maine and what it has to offer along agricultural, industrial and recreational lines.

The team, not yet selected, will consist of four men, who will act as ambassadors for the State. The committee plans to make a state-wide canvass for funds which will make the trip possible and will endeavor to have as many individual donations as possible, however small, thereby making it a state-wide affair.

Early Responses
If the funds are raised, and from early responses there seems but little doubt that they will be, it will be the first time in history that the citizens of a state have selected one of its institutions of learning for such an ambitious undertaking.

Bates College was chosen from among the Maine Colleges due to its debating teams being already internationally known, from teams sent to England and throughout the United States and Canada.

Dr. Clifton D. Gray, President of Bates College, estimated that from previous trips, \$7000 would cover the expenses of the trip. The team will consist of three men and an alternate. Trials will be held at the college in the fall to select the team and it is planned for them to start in April.

First to San Francisco
The itinerary, as now planned, takes them first to San Francisco, thence to Honolulu, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa to the East Coast of Africa, England through the Sudan, returning to Maine in October.

Debates will be arranged for them in the leading colleges and universities in the places visited and they will arrive at the various countries at the time that the universities are in session.

The impressive record of Bates debating counts no less than 100 intercollegiate matches, of which they have won 52, 5 Canadian debaters, 17 English debaters, 1 Scotch debater and 1 Australian debater.

The first international debate was held in 1906 between Bates and Queens College, Kingston, Ont.

GOVERNOR MAKES TEN NOMINATIONS
John W. McLean, Northampton, Appointed Judge

At the regular meeting of the executive council yesterday Governor Fuller submitted the following list of nominations: Frank W. Grinnell of Boston, member judicial council, reappointment; Mark A. Smith of Boston, clerk of the District Court of Suffolk, reappointment; Charles F. Smith of Boston, clerk of the District Court of Suffolk, reappointment; William M. Johnson of Uxbridge, member Probate Office, State Reservation Commission, reappointment; Courtney Gild of Boston, member Finance Commission, City of Boston, reappointment; William J. McCreary of Salem, clerk, First District Court of Essex, reappointment; Francis W. Estey of Malden, State Ballot Law Commission, reappointment; James E. O'Donnell of Lowell, senior special justice of the District Court of Lowell, vice John J. Pickman, resigned; Arthur L. Eno of Lowell, special justice of the District Court of Lowell, vice Frederick A. Fisher, promoted; John F. Mason of Northampton, clerk of the District Court of Hampshire, vice John B. O'Donnell; Henry G. Bowen of Fitchburg, clerk, District Court of Fitchburg, vice Peter F. Ward.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM TO HOLD FIELD TRIP

"Harmless Reptiles," is to be the subject of the regular 3 o'clock story at the Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, next Monday. On Wednesday there will be a tale from India, illustrated by lantern slides. Next week, the story will be on "Busy Animals and Their Lazy Brothers," illustrated with slides.

Members of the exchange bureau will leave for the eighth field trip for next Wednesday. It will be to the Cedar Hill Wild Life Sanctuary on the Girl Scout Estate, Waltham. Miss Emily Rollins of the museum staff and Girl Scout leader in nature work is to accompany the group.

MORGAN MEMORIAL CAMPS INSPECTED

ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP).—More than 1000 attended the annual inspection of the Morgan Memorial camps at South Athol yesterday. During the afternoon's program Dr. E. J. Helme announced that during the year a new camp had been built for girls, largely through the efforts of the Community Child Welfare Association of Massachusetts, and that a new camp for boys had been established at Spec Pond. A pageant was presented, including a number of Boston children in the cast.

TRADING WITH RUMANIA

Gilbert Redfern, assistant United States Trade Commissioner at Bucharest, Rumania, will be in Boston Sept. 2 and 3, to meet and confer with manufacturers, exporters and business men, regarding trade conditions in and with Rumania. Mr. Redfern has been stationed at Bucharest for some time and is familiar with conditions that have to be encountered by those engaged in commerce with that country.

An Outdoor Social Function Early in Last Century



Old-Fashioned Lawn Party is Depicted at York (Me.) Festival.

JAPANESE VISIT HISTORIC SPOTS

Touring Students Express Interest in Concord and Lexington

Eager to gain a background of the scenes which inspired philosophy, tale and sentiment in the writings of Thoreau, Hawthorne, and Emerson, and to see the places of importance in early American history, the 25 Japanese students who are touring America visited Concord and Lexington and other towns of interest this morning. The trip gave them an anticipated opportunity to glimpse New England scenes less urban than those they have found so far in Boston.

A majority of these young men are well acquainted with Thoreau's picturesque description of Walden Pond, with Hawthorne's works, and with Emerson's essays, and they expressed great interest in every detail which contributed toward their understanding of the local atmosphere and point of view.

Last night after dinner Torao Kawasaki, attaché of the Japanese Consulate-General in San Francisco, and leader of the party, recalled to the students the importance of Concord and Lexington to the United States, historically, and told them that Massachusetts could be considered the original State of the Union. He said that Concord and Lexington and the vicinity expressed the colonial atmosphere of the United States best, and he refreshed their memories of the careers and writings of the authors who have lived in that district.

The students have tomorrow afternoon for Chicago, with a halt for a day at Niagara Falls. They will then home from San Francisco on Aug. 20. Yesterday they visited Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard, and other places. In the afternoon Governor Fuller received them at the State House, and they visited the flag room. Later Mayor Nichols welcomed them to the city and presented the party with an autographed copy of the 1924-25 copy of the Boston Year Book.

During their visit the students have been quartered in the Technological Institute, and have expressed the opinion that students in American colleges live sumptuously, according to Mr. Kawasaki.

"Martha"
"Martha," opera in four acts, by von Flotow, was presented by members of the American Opera Company at the Stillington Theater in Gloucester last evening. The cast: Lady Harriet, Helen O'Brien; Nancy, George Fleming Houston; Sir Tristram, Mark Daniels; Sir Tristram, Howard Laramy; Farmer's Wife, Marie Edelle; Conductor, Emanuel Balaban.

Apparently a late decision placed Mr. Balaban on the podium last evening, since the programs distributed to the audience listed Mr. Frank St. Leger as conductor for "Martha." With no announcement, however, Mr. Balaban substituted for him. An occasional raggedness of attack showed a lack of entire unison among the players, due no doubt to inadequate rehearsals with Mr. Balaban. But the music of "Martha" is so frankly tuneful and fluently appealing that through most of the evening matters progressed smoothly. The ensembles on the stage went with hardly a hitch throughout a work replete with quartets and sextets and choruses, both large and small.

As is the custom with this company the choruses were diminished to a mere handful, so that the desired "intimate" proportions were obtained. "Martha" lends itself to this diminution better than "Pagliacci," in which the popular melody is essential to the current of the drama.

Through facile measures and deftly fashioned dramatic incidents the cast took their way last evening with suaveness and finish. There was a little sawing of the air as was possible in the stilted soliloquies and concerted bits. The young people infused every available situation with vigor and realism, keeping the action swift and unlagging. Mr. Houston's Plunkett and Miss O'Brien's Nancy were salient, favorable characters. Mr. O'Brien seemed in particularly fine fettle, and the warm, resonant tones of her voice rang out to match the saucy piquant maid she depicted. Miss Sherman made of the Lady Harriet the most charming of characters, as she sang them. But a few times the effectiveness of her performance was marred by some high tones improperly attacked or sustained. In too stiffly persistent Sir Tristram, Mr. Daniels lent a slightly humorous touch.

WILCOX OIL & GAS
H. F. Wilcox Oil & Gas Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1927, total of \$110,582 after depreciation, depletion and federal taxes.

As They Dressed in the Olden Days



Mrs. Harold V. Mathews and Daughter at York (Me.) Festival.

York's Old Houses Are Opened for the Inspection of Visitors

Old Maine Town Has Many Buildings of Historic Interest, Including the Old Gaol Now Used for Preservation of Antiquities

YORK, ME., Aug. 18 (Special).—The York Historical and Improvement Society was instrumental in the opening here yesterday of six of the most beautiful among the many lovely old houses in this town that visitors might see the fittings and woodwork characteristic of their seventeenth and eighteenth century periods.

York follows the example set forth in the latter years by Salem and other neighborhoods of Colonial association in the opening of the choicest among its old houses, but it has had something to show that none of the other neighborhoods had, of variety of historic association and background.

The houses opened were the Sayward House, built in 1715; Coventry Hall, dating from 1650 and 1670, the house of the Pickering House at the historic Sewall's bridge, Salem, which was the first pile bridge in America; the Woodbridge House of 1750, the Wilcox House of 1740 and the Barrell Farm. In addition visitors were able to inspect the garb and powder houses and the

old meeting house with its Sir Christopher Wren spire.

The Sayward house now belongs to Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Wheeler of Worcester; the Sewall's bridge house to Mrs. Newton Perkins of New York; Coventry Hall is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harold V. Mathews of New York; and the three have been acquired by the society. The remaining three, all inherited belongs, the Woodbridge house to the Emerson family of Tinsville, Pa.; the Wilcox Tavern to Mrs. Harry Hungerford and her daughter; and the Barrell farm to the Barrell family of York.

The building, which antedates all these houses and was once the old gaol, is now the York Museum. And the opening of these old houses, with their beautifully finished interior woodwork and embellishment, their fitting of colonial mahogany and pewter, their mellowed air of the old, graceful days, to visitors who would pay a modest admittance fee to be used for the continuing preservation of York antiquities was an earnest that York is another town of the old New England determined not to permit the disappearance of its reminders of earlier days.

38 MEN END TRAINING FOR STATE POLICE DUTY

After eight weeks of intensive training at the State Police Training School in Alliston, 38 candidates for service in the Massachusetts Constabulary were graduated yesterday after inspection by Brigadier General F. Foote, commissioner of the Department of Public Safety. These men will become regular members of the state police force after they have served a probationary period of three months.

Preceding the awarding of diplomas by General Foote, the new troopers gave an exhibition drill illustrating their skill in various exercises. General Foote and Capt. Charles T. Beaupre, commander of the constabulary, congratulated the men upon their proficiency.

CAMBRIDGE AIRPORT ADVOCATED FOR 1930

The building of a large airport in North Cambridge has been proposed as one of the contributions of Cambridge to the tercentennial celebration in 1930, by John T. Scully, executive secretary of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce. In an address before the North Cambridge Board of Trade Mr. Scully first proposed the airport, and he has since elaborated on the proposal by naming North Cambridge as the logical site for the field.

About 30 or 40 acres of land are available in North Cambridge. The site could be developed without a costly program of tearing down buildings, only a small part of it being built up.

CHEVROLET MEN HOLD OUTING
About 1200 persons left in nearly 250 cars this morning for the annual outing of the Chevrolet dealers of Boston, at Nantasket. H. J. Walsh, sales manager, was principal speaker.

ACTIVITY SHOWN IN INDUSTRIES OF NEW ENGLAND

Marked Improvement in Employment Conditions in July Is Reported

Industrial employment conditions in all the New England states showed a marked improvement in July, according to the United States Employment Service, which presents the following summary:

Maine.—While part-time schedules obtain in the shoe and textile industries in some sections of the State, creating a surplus of workers, reports from other centers indicated a marked improvement in these lines during July, and a resumption of full-time operations. Work started during the month on several large building projects in different cities providing employment for several hundred artisans, with the supply in all communities in demand for the demand. Increased farm work on account of the haying season absorbs all available labor of this class.

New Hampshire.—Improvement in the shoe industry was reported from several sections of the State during July. In these centers the shoe factories are operating at capacity and an optimistic outlook prevails for continued prosperity in this line. Part-time schedules continued in the textile industry in some cities, while mills in other localities are working overtime. A seasonal curtailment in the brush and box industries was reported from one city.

Working Overtime
The hostelry mills and machine shops and the construction of one section of the State. Work was started during the month on several new building projects, and building artisans as a whole are well employed. An increase in demand for farm help was reported during July, with the supply in all communities sufficient.

Vermont.—A marked improvement in industrial employment conditions was reported throughout the State during July. Continued improvement in the textile industry, with a corresponding increase in employment, was noted in different sections, and practically all mills are now working at a high level. The summer tourist season has stimulated employment in the resort section. Work was started during July on several new buildings in various sections of the State, and artisans throughout the State are well employed. With the start of the haying season many localities reported a temporary shortage of farm help.

Massachusetts.—Part-time schedules in effect in many of the local industries created a surplus of workers during July, resulting in a corresponding decrease in employment. While reports from some parts of the State indicated an upward trend in the shoe and allied lines, other centers reported a surplus of these workers, with full working quotas. In one part of the State there is a surplus of semi-skilled workers in the metal-working trades but a shortage of highly skilled operators. Part-time operation obtains in the textile, food, furniture, shoe, jewelry and automobile body industries. The rubber industry continued at capacity.

Shortage of Weavers
A shortage of weavers in the cotton mills was noted in one city. Increased activity in building construction was reported in some cities, while the demand for any size under way in other localities. The farm-labor situation is generally satisfactory throughout the State, with the supply in most communities sufficient for all demands.

Rhode Island.—The opening of summer crops has increased the demand for farm help reduced the surplus of workers somewhat during July. A general surplus of labor continues, however, due to part-time schedules in effect in the jewelry, textile, and furniture industries. Work was resumed on an extensive building program in one city, which had been suspended for over a month. The granite industry is operating at capacity in one center. Farm help is plentiful throughout the State.

Connecticut.—A decrease in employment was reported in some parts of the State during July. Part-time schedules obtain in the textile and machine-tool industries, creating a surplus of workers. A seasonal recession in certain branches of the industry was reported during the month. The demand for metal-working trades continued in two cities. Work was started during the month on several large building projects in different sections of the State, providing employment for several thousand artisans and craftsmen, with the supply in all communities sufficient for the demand. Farm-labor conditions are generally satisfactory.

W. C. T. U. DELEGATES START WEST MONDAY

Headed by Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, New England delegates to the fifty-third annual meeting of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 24 to Sept. 1, will leave Boston Monday.

Miss Cora F. Stoddard of Boston, chairman of the board of department directors, is to speak on three occasions; first, on "The Do-Everything Policy"; second, on the work of the bureau of investigation, and the third time on temperance instruction in schools and colleges.

CAR SERVICE CHANGE
On account of street construction the city of Boston, car service will be discontinued on Ashland Street between Rugby Road and Canterbury Street beginning today. Service will be maintained between Canterbury Street and Forest Hills via Hyde Park Avenue and between Milton and Rugby Road via Matapan Square.

LENOX TAX RATE CUT
—A tax rate of \$23.80 has been fixed by the assessors for this year, representing a reduction of \$1.95 from last year's rate. Taxpayers generally are jubilant over the reduction. The rates to be raised by taxation is \$192,121.47.

Summer Review High Schools Likely to Be Made Permanent

First Season's Work in Boston Schools Is Declared Successful—Vacation Groups Also Provide Interests for Nearly 5000 Children

The first summer review junior high school in Boston, organized this year, was so successful it has practically established itself as a permanent institution. Joseph P. Gould, director of the summer review and vacation schools, stated today. Formerly all summer review high school pupils attended the school in the English High School building, on Montgomery Street. This year a junior high school was started in the Oliver Wendell Holmes School, Dorchester Center, and the Lewis building, Roxbury.

By thus removing lower class pupils from the crowded conditions at the English High School were relieved and 2000 children of Roxbury, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Hyde Park and Roslindale were saved the long trip to the city. The plan is also more economical, junior high schools being less expensive to run than senior high schools.

Saves Repeating Grade
Summer review schools are also a social advantage to the city, school officials believe, as they save many children the necessity of repeating a grade. The great advantage, however, is to the children themselves, protecting them from the discouragement of falling behind their classmates, giving them the extra attention most of them seem to need and placing them in a position to carry on during the next year. A total of about 7000 pupils were enrolled in the summer review schools this year, Mr. Gould said, and the attendance was about 96 per cent.

Figures on the attendance at the

five summer vacation schools are not yet available, but it is estimated that it was something over 4500. That means that nearly 6000 children who otherwise would have been mostly in the streets were gathered together in airy schoolrooms to play and work at recreational activities under the guidance of trained leaders. They were interested in constructive things that carried over after school was "out." They received first lessons in the worthy use of leisure and found them much more fun than the pastimes that formerly occupied them. Mr. Gould declares that the whole influence of the school was powerful in promoting good citizenship.

They Learn Handcraft
Children in these schools did some remarkable handcraft work, Mr. Gould said. They made dresses, wore rugs, made hats, hand bags, and belts to go with the dresses, made electric contrivances, toys and so on. At the close of the school term these are supposed to go to the children but he secured the loan of some of them for an exhibit to be made when the department of superintendence of the National Education Association meets in Boston next winter.

The older girls, Mr. Gould said, often brought the babies from home, unable to come themselves unless they did, and to the children's schools were organized in all the five vacation schools. The schools were very successful, and did so much for the children, Mr. Gould said, that he is inclined to recommend the opening of other vacation schools next year.

TOUR OF COUNTY FARMS ARRANGED

Two Trips of Day Each Are Announced by Middlesex Extension Service

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 18 (Special).—Two farm tours have been arranged for Thursday and Friday, Aug. 25 and 26 by the Middlesex County Extension Service for the farmers of the entire county, according to an announcement made by J. W. Dayton, associate county agent.

The group will meet at the farm of Joseph Decatur, Tower Hill, Weyland, at 10:30 a. m. on Aug. 25. Mr. Decatur is famous all over the State for his potatoes. The next stop will be at the farm of Fred Jones in the Nine Acres Corner section of Concord. Mr. Jones is particularly efficient in handling his hay crop. One interesting piece of machinery is his tractor mower, with which he cuts all his grass.

Another stop will be at Fougated Brothers in Bedford, who have exceptional results with cauliflower and cabbage and have strawberries, asparagus, raspberries and many other crops as well. C. E. Willett of North Acton, who specializes in strawberries and asparagus, will be visited, and there is a possibility of a visit to the farm of Jelle Roos in Concord where some 50 acres of gladioli and 17 acres of asparagus may be seen.

The second tour on Friday is primarily for those interested in dairymaking. At 10:30 a. m. they will meet at the Farquhar farm run by Oscar Darby in Billerica. Here a five year old alfalfa field will be seen and Mr. Darby will give some figures on its cost.

At the next farm, that of Frank Draper in Concord, there will be an interesting opportunity to study a retail dairy business, combined with market garden crops and over a roadside stand. In Littleton, brief stops will be made at the farms of Nahum Whitcomb and Fred Kimball. These are fruit and dairy combinations, efficiently run. In Groton, Westfield Farm, owned by Stephen Sabine, is particularly interesting with its sweet clover pasture.

The final stop will be at the farm of F. G. Smith, Groton, where two alfalfa fields show very clearly the right and wrong ways of handling this crop.

WATCH PRESENTED TO L. C. ANDREWS

GRAND ISLE, Vt., Aug. 18 (AP).—Lincoln C. Andrews, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement, was presented with a watch at his summer home here yesterday by the Grand Isle Chamber of Commerce, Customs Commissioner, in honor of "Your fellow workers of the customs service."

The watch was the gift of the customs collectors and assistant collectors in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. The presentation was entirely informal. Mr. Camp making a brief speech thanking Mr. Andrews in behalf of the customs service for his "splendid co-operation and help" while Assistant Secretary.

OLDTOWN TO HAVE MUNICIPAL FOREST

OLDTOWN, Me., Aug. 18 (AP).—This city is to have the first municipal forest in Maine. Under an act passed by the last legislature, the city council last night voted to set apart a tract of 215 acres of city forest land to be known as the Theodore Roosevelt city forest. James W. Sewall was appointed city forester under the act to serve without pay.

NEW WORLD FLIGHT FLIERS ARE READY

DETROIT, Aug. 18 (AP).—William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee, flying the newly christened Stinson-Detroiter monoplane, the Pride of Detroit, plan to take off from the Ford Airport Friday for Old Orchard, Me., on the first leg of their proposed around-the-world flight.

One more day of tests and the aviators hope to start eastward, eventually landing at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, where a special runway is being built for their takeoff to London, Eng.

The aviators hope to return to Harbor Grace 15 days following their departure.

WORLD ISSUES TO BE RAISED AT CONFERENCE

Connecticut Council of International Relations Announces Its Program

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 18 (Special).—Notable students of international questions are to speak and conduct round tables at the Conference on International Relations to be held here on Oct. 19 under the auspices of the Connecticut Council of International Relations. Two luncheons, one for men and one for women's organizations, will open the day's program.

The New Haven Kiwanis is to act as host for the men's luncheon. Gen. Tasker Bliss has been invited to speak at the luncheon on "Tax Reduction and National Defense" and to lead the afternoon round table on disarmament.

Miss Josephine Schain of New York will speak at the women's luncheon at the Lawn Club on "America Today in World Affairs." Miss Schain is director of the department of international operation to prevent war of the National League of Women Voters. She has served as secretary of the two conferences on the "Cause and Cure of War" in which nine national women's organizations have taken part. The round table on the outburst of war will be under her guidance.

Six of these round tables will be held in the afternoon with the assistance of Yale University. Prof. Edwin M. Borchard of the Yale Law School is to lead the discussion on international law and the World Court. Prof. Clyde Fisher of Wesleyan University, who is now abroad studying the debt situation, will conduct the round table on that subject. L. Morrow, also of Wesleyan, will lead the discussion on Latin America. The topics for the other two are disarmament and the humanitarian activities of the League of Nations.

An evening dinner will be given by the Connecticut Council of International Relations. The following organizations, members of the Council, are planning to take part in the Conference: The League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, the Connecticut League of Women Voters, the Connecticut section National Council of Jewish Women, the Connecticut Christian Temperance Union, Hartford Foreign Policy Association, Young Women's Christian Association, and a number of local organizations especially interested.

OFFER TO REBUILD SACCO JUROR'S HOME

Citizens of Milton and Others Will Help Mr. McHardy

Preparations have been made for rebuilding the home of Lewis J. McHardy, one of the Sacco-Vanzetti jurors. Assurance was given the McHardy family yesterday that the rebuilding would be carried on by voluntary subscription in their home town of Milton. Letters received at the office of Governor Fuller, also, indicated that other citizens, both within and without the State, were eager to help.

Under the direction of Arthur H. Tucker, a local contractor, the work of clearing away the debris caused by the explosion has been started. Plans have been laid for the receiving of subscriptions for completing the work. Representative Josiah Babcock of Milton having appointed William B. Thurber as chairman of the committee. Mr. McHardy has been advised by his employers that he should take a vacation until the work is completed.

A letter was received yesterday at the State House from a local lumber dealer, Arthur M. Washburn, stating his belief that "all good citizens of the State should do their part in helping Mr. McHardy rebuild his home," and offering to furnish all the lumber of the lines carried by him that was necessary in the reconstruction.

Another letter coming to the State House enclosed a check from Frank B. Ward, who is a resident of New York State, saying that the donor felt sure other contributions would come in, and asking that his gift be added to the fund.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee has announced that a mass meeting will be held tonight in the Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley and Tremont Streets, Robert Morse Lovett, editor of the New Republic, and Paul U. Kellogg, editor of the Survey, will be the two chief speakers.

STUDIO PLAYERS TAKE FINE ARTS THEATER

The Garden Lane Players of the Towne Studio of Dramatic Art have engaged the Fine Arts Theater for their productions next season, giving the students an opportunity to appear in a professional theater. The object is to discover and develop promising talent in writers and players through a theater workshop. Hugh Williams Towne is director with headquarters at 440 Newbury Street.

An advisory board is composed of E. E. Clive, manager of the Copley Theater, Chalmers Packard of New York City, Ruth Tomlinson of New York City, Mrs. George A. Hibbard, Ross Alexander, Paul Kimball and Elsie Winsor Bird.

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CONCERT WORK- IS SIDE LINE OF ANNOUNCER

Graham McNamee's Contract
Permits Tours—Noted for
His Baritone Voice

Four years ago, a comparatively unknown concert and church baritone walked into the studios of WEAF at 195 Broadway, New York City, and asked for a job. The concert business was in its annual slump, he explained. Singing dates would be few and far between until the new season opened in the fall. He could talk, he added, as well as sing. Didn't WEAF need another announcer?

Five minutes later, Graham McNamee, today one of the most prominent of National Broadcasting Company radio announcers, made his first acquaintance with the microphone, the instrument which has done so much to make his name a household word in countless homes scattered throughout the United States.

Apparently, Graham and "Mike" got along nicely even at their first meeting. At least, McNamee was engaged as an announcer for the summer months, with the express provision that when the concert season opened in the fall, he was to be free to return to his musical career.

When the three months he had intended to serve as a radioist-improviser were almost up, however, a major sporting event loomed on the radio horizon. McNamee was chosen to describe the contest for the audience of WEAF. The response which McNamee's word-picture brought from radio listeners made the announcer decide to retain his connection with radio.

Accordingly, he made a new agreement with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, then owner and operator of WEAF, which allowed him time to fill concert engagements while he continued to announce for the New York station. Experiments with network or chain radio broadcasting which were then being carried on resulted so successfully that plans for the permanent linking of out-of-town stations with WEAF for the simultaneous transmission of radio programs were definitely formulated.

For the World Series of 1922, played entirely in New York City between the Giants and the Yankees, WEAF had engaged the services of a prominent newspaper man. During the first two games of the series this reporter's microphone descriptions failed to measure up to the standards of his writings, and the management of the station decided to try out McNamee on the assignment.

His account of the third game found such an enthusiastic reception among listeners and sporting authorities that he was detailed to handle the three remaining games. In the fall of the same year McNamee was again in the radio spotlight, describing the exciting football games broadcast by WEAF, a capacity in which he scored the same success he had recorded in his verbal handling of boxing bouts and baseball games. His ability to carry the thrills of athletic contests to his listeners, in some cases located thousands of miles from the scene of action, has received so much favorable comment from a variety of sources that little need be said here.

Since June, 1924, McNamee has played a prominent although passive role in the politics of the United States, having served as the "eyes of the radio audience" at practically all nationally important political events since that time. If he handles the microphone at the approaching national convention in 1928—and it appears certain that he will—he will witness his rounding out of a complete Presidential cycle.

In June, 1924, he officiated in an announcer capacity at the Republican National Convention in Cleveland, from which his voice was carried over the eastern half of the country through WEAF and 17 other prominent radio stations. The latter portion of the same month and a part of July found McNamee on duty in the old Madison Square Garden in New York City, at the bitterly contested Democratic National Convention.

During the next few weeks, McNamee journeyed about the country, handling the details of the acceptance speeches of the various candidates. He introduced to radio listeners President Calvin Coolidge, Republican nominee for President, who spoke from Washington, D. C.; John W. Davis, Democratic Presidential nominee, from Clarkburg, W. Va.; and Charles G. Dawes, Republican candidate for Vice-President, from Evanston, Ill.

Election Day, 1924, was a long day for McNamee. At regular intervals from eight o'clock that evening until the next morning, he radioed bulletins relating the tabulation of election returns. The following March, he traveled to Washington to describe the presidential inaugural for radio listeners.

A complete tabulation of the important events during which Mr. McNamee has served as radio reporter

New WEAF Transmitter on Air Experimentally

AN EXPERIMENTAL license is used by the Federal Radio Commission for the operation of the new 50-KW transmitter, which has been erected at Bellmore, L. I., and which is soon to replace WEAF's present 5000-watt transmitter located at 463 West Street, New York City. The experimental call letters 2XZ accompanied the license and tests will be conducted in the early hours of the morning beginning immediately.

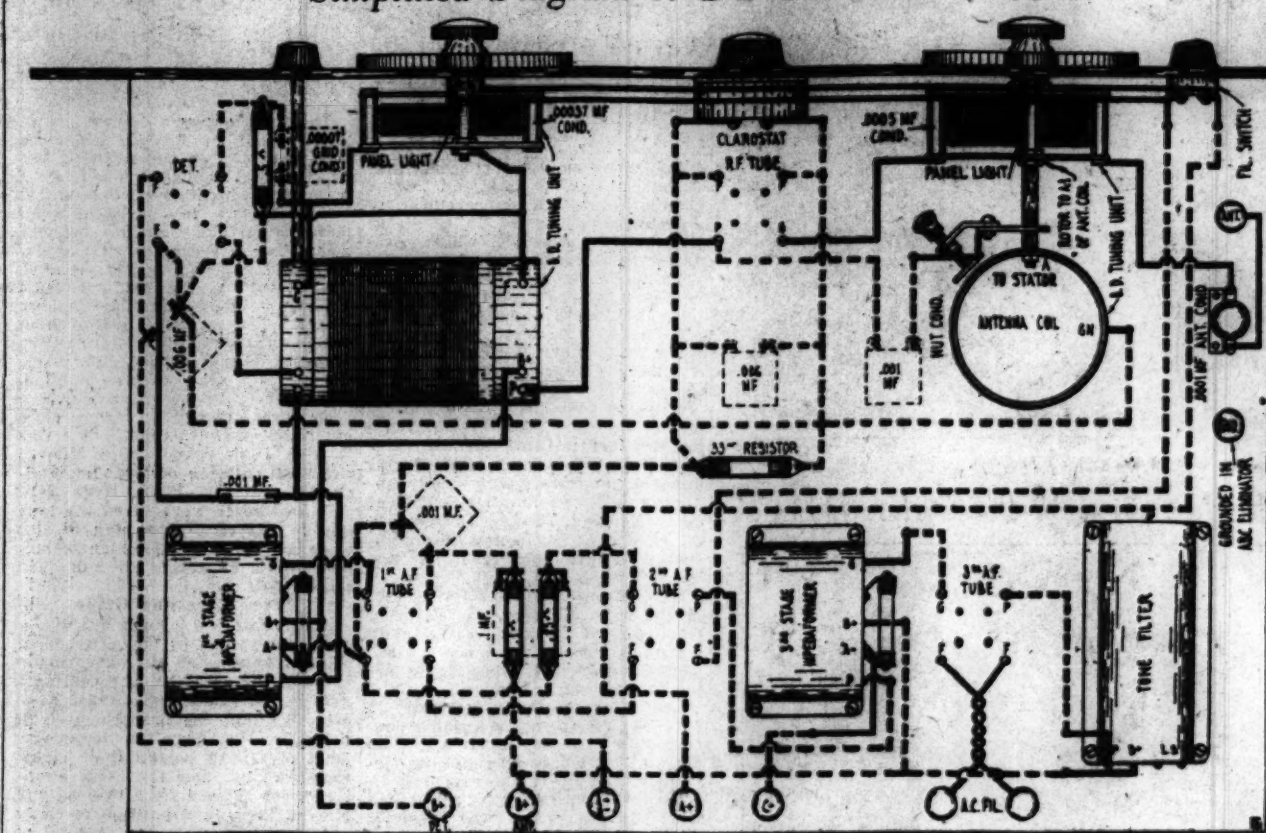
For probably the first week, officials stated, the tests will pertain only to the carrier wave. When these are concluded, experimental work with modulation will follow. All tests will be conducted on 630 kilocycles—WEAF's wavelength.

would serve as a routine for a treatment of the history of the most important radio development in the United States, network radio broadcasting. A notable highlight in his career was the Leland Stanford-University of Alabama football game on New Year's Day, 1927, which he described from the field in Pasadena through a special chain of stations extending from coast to coast. In the bright, warm sunshine of a California afternoon, he faced the microphone in his shirt sleeves and sent a verbal picture of the colorful scene before him to countless radio users who were shivering in the chilly bleakness of a January evening.

Following the World Series of 1925, McNamee received approximately 50,000 pieces of mail. If further proof of his fame with radio listeners is needed, it is found in the handsome Gold Cup which was awarded to him as the world's most popular announcer at the Radio Show in New York City in 1925, as the result of a nation-wide poll conducted by Radio Digest.

While he has been constantly making thousands of new admirers through his announcing of network radio features for the National Broadcasting Company, McNamee's fame as a concert singer has been spreading no less steadily. He has made many appearances every year and until now, of high quality and virility of his baritone voice have brought him greater praise. The de-

Simplified Diagram of B-D Filaments in Series



THE HOME FORUM

Tristram of the Centuries

THE appearance of Mr. Robinson's Tristram, long anticipated, and worthy of high expectation, reminds one of another interesting, though partially forgotten version of the same story written in the nineteenth century, Matthew Arnold's Tristram and Isolde. And since Arnold's poem has in it so much of beauty that is memorable, it is a welcome opportunity to recall it and compare it with the most recent twentieth century version of the ancient tale.

Mr. Robinson has often been called the Browning of today, in his interest in human nature, his love of the unusual and eccentric in human character—so often the frustrated, misunderstood one. But in many ways he might also be compared to Arnold, whose poetry is full of the doubts and questions of an intellectual as restless, as eager, as searching as Mr. Robinson's own.

So we turn to see how these two poets have dealt with the old half-mythical romance, based on Malory and earlier folklores, yet retaining, because of its human poignancy, such perennial vitality.

For one thing—and this is the most immediately noticeable—both poets have brought into prominence the second Isolde (Isolde of Brittany "of the white hands") who appears not at all in some of the old versions, devoted exclusively to the passionate, devoted Isolde of Cornwall; or if she does, merely as a gray shadow—a background for her vivid namesake. But for both these poets—each searching deep into human motives—there is a pathos in the white little figure, which makes on the modern reader at least the deeper impression. In both the poem begins and ends with her—in both the other Isolde passes like a flame of beauty, vivid but momentary, leaving us at last with the cold white figure, looking wistfully out to sea. Nor is this sympathy strange in either case; Arnold was ever a poet who loves "lost causes and impossible loyalties," who was prone to see in outward success too much of Philistinism; likewise a study of Mr. Robinson's character will indicate a love of the outwardly thwarted and disappointed.

This delicate figure is very like in the two conceptions—

Who is this snowdrop by the sea?
I know her by her midness rare,
Her snow-white hands, her golden hair;
I know her by her rich silk dress
And her fragile loveliness.

sings Arnold. And Robinson too, though he makes her a little more subtle—as a twentieth century writer would,—yet leaves us with the same impression of fragile loveliness. Yet in each the gentleness of outward manner covers a strength that is no less persistent and indomitable for being gentle.

In Robinson's poem we see her with her father, looking out to the sea, northward, for a ship which never comes. In Arnold she is pictured with her children; yet strangely enough they seem to accentuate her pathetic loneliness, her aloofness.

The Tristram of Robinson is more modern, more cynical, and yet, it seems hardly as appealing as in Arnold. And how is it with the Isolde of Cornwall? Is she quite convincing in either poem? Or is it true of her as of Helen of Troy that words fail to convey beauty, that it can come only through music like that of a Wagner; or indirectly, as in Homer, who wisely never attempts to describe his heroine, but merely lets us see her through the eyes of the old men of the battlements, Trojans, who hold her responsible for all their misfortunes, and yet know it was inevitable, because of her loveliness—this face that "launched a thousand ships and burned the topless towers of Ilium." However that may be, in these poems she is less actual than the Isolde of the white hands. In Arnold she is subordinated in the first and last part, actually appearing only in the second scene—a scene, incidentally, which fails utterly to achieve the high poetry of the rest. The only true vision we get of her is for an unforgettable moment in the dreams of Tristram:

Above the din, her voice is in my ears;
I see her form glide through the
crossing spears.

And so too in the later poem, she is never quite realistic and is best seen when she becomes a symbol.

Both poets are reflective, but Arnold's meditations in his own person seem like an intrusion in the story, whereas Robinson's are on the lips of his characters. Among the most significant are the words of Isolde of Brittany—words growing out of her long hours of patient watching by the sea—

Wisdom is not one word and then another
Till words are like dry leaves under a tree:
Wisdom is like a dawn that comes
up slowly at the end of an
out of an unknown ocean.

But particularly at the end does Mark become the spokesman of the poet's reflection, strangely, questioningly, like the chorus of an old Greek tragedy, trying to convey to the audience the meaning of all the strange, almost incomprehensible things that have passed, trying, but never wholly succeeding—

"I do not know," he said—
"What this is you have done. I am not sure."
His words broke slowly of their own
breakings,
And were like words not spoken to
be heard.
"I am not sure that you have not
done well—
God knows what you have done—I
do not know."

Such is the last word of Mark. Shall we say it is also the last word of the poet? Yes and no. There is no moral assurance of Tennysonian surety, but we are left at the end with a picture of something sad but unquarrelsome in the picture of Isolde—and the white birds—

She watched them then till even her
thoughts were
And there was nothing alive, but
white birds flying.
Flying and always flying and still
flying.
And the white sunlight flashing on
the sea.

Nothing in Arnold is quite so vivid as the white wings of the sea gulls here, the white flash of the sea gleaming through Mr. Robinson's pages; and yet there is a yearning quality all its own in Arnold's conclusion, as Isolde sits hour by hour with her gold embroidery frame, the clock ticking off meaningless hours, strokes Tristram's hand, and knows that

tomorrow will be
Today's exact repeated effigy.

And to while away the long hours she tells her children of the story of Merlin, in lines all bathed in the glamour of Celtic witchery and romance.

As Malory's Tristram is not that of Tennyson, neither is Tennyson's Tristram that of Arnold. And Robinson has given us his own interpretation. But in the treatment of Isolde of Brittany, there is a close kinship between him and Arnold—a kinship of sympathy which has enabled both to find new human values, with a sensitiveness not dreamed of in the philosophy of the old medieval romancer.

C. F. B.

Der-el-Kamar

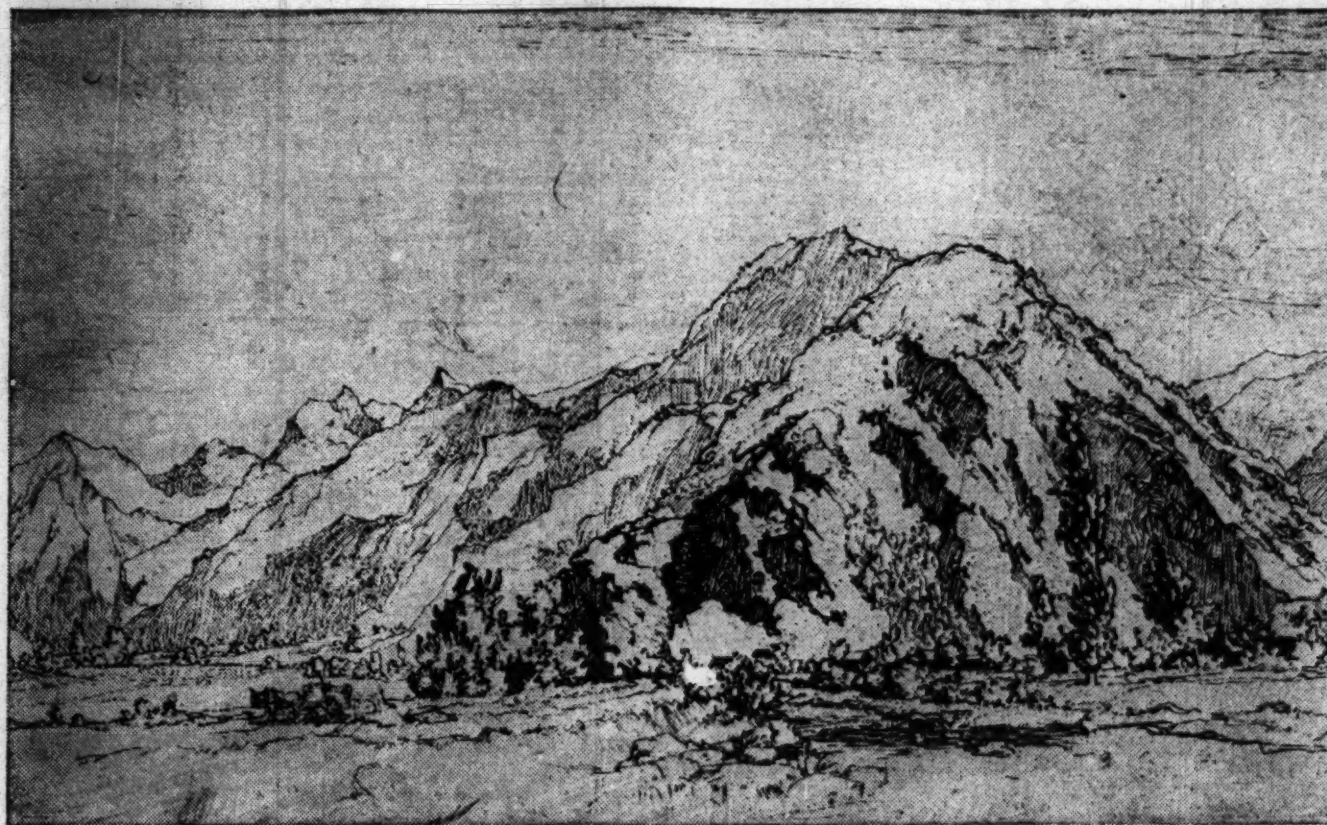
On the breeze-kissed mountain brow,
On the brow of Lebanon,
Girt by the vine and bough,
It looks toward the western sun;
It looks toward the sun, and the sea
Blue below and afar.
On the olive groves and mulberry,
Gray old Der-el-Kamar.

The well-tiled terraces reach
The fronting slopes above;
In spring the pink of the peach
Bourgeons in orchards brown;
And the eastern nightingale
Beneath the covert calls,
Where the curve of the crescent vale
Sweeps round the battled walls.

CLINTON SCOLLARD, in "Songs of Sunrise Land."

When a child I dwelt with mountains,
Ragged, rusty, rocky mountains,
Dropped from off the higher summits
To companion with the canyons.
Climbed miststream upon the bowlders,
Walked the fallen trunk between them,
Waded with the wriggling minnows
As a rock held quiet waters.

These I knew, and wondered often
Of the mighty Mississippi.
Told no one so great a secret.
Hugged within so deep a glory.
Dreamed of splashing fountains higher
Than our mountain river's reaches,
Gleamed the waters rushing onward,
Magnifying canyon splendors.



Bourg d'Orsana. From an Etching by E. G. Earthrowl

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Mark of the Sea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The things of the sea
Bear the mark of the sea:
Its color, salt flavor,
Romance, or wild savor.
Of surf-beaten shores.
It roars—
And its roaring
Resounds from the shells.
The king conks and queen conks,
And little pink spirals
Of shells from the shore.
Forever the ocean surf
Sings in the shells.

Abalone shells
Reflect sea tones at sunset,
The rose of the sky,
And the sea's fire-opal.
The ragged, stiff ribbons
Of foam, green and purple,
Have the tang and the saltiness
Of wild, rocky seacoasts.
And a maid from the sea
Is so marked by the sea moods
That storm and wild weather
Turn her eyes' gray to greenness;
And under clear skies,
With a blue gown to clothe her,
Her eyes will be blue
As the sea's blue and sky's blue.

Oh, the sea leaves its mark
On the sea-born and the sea-bred.

ERICA SELFREDGE.

Sturdy Counsel

Men fall much oftener from want
of perseverance than from want
of talent and of good disposition: as the
race was not to the hare but to the
tortoise; so the need of success in
study is to him who is not in haste,
but to him who proceeds with a
steady and even step. It is not to a
want of taste or of desire or of dispo-
sition to learn that we have to
ascertain the rareness of good scholars
so much as to the want of patient
perseverance. Grammar is a branch
of knowledge, like all other things of
high value, which is of difficult ac-
quirement: the study is dry; the sub-
ject is intricate; it engages not the
passions; and, if the great end is
not kept constantly in view; if you
lose, for a moment, sight of the
ample reward, indifference begins,
that is followed by weariness, and
disgust and despair close the book.

To guard against this result be not
in haste; keep steadily on; and
when you find weariness approach-
ing, rouse yourself and remember
that, if you give up, all that you have
done has been done in vain. This is
a matter of great moment, for out of
every ten who undertake this task
there are, perhaps, nine who abandon
it in despair; and this, too, merely
for the want of resolution to over-
come the first approaches of weariness.
The most effectual means of
security against this mortifying re-
sult is to lay down a rule to write
or to read a certain fixed quantity
every day, Sunday excepted. . . . If
reason interferes and bid you over-
come the fits of lassitude, and almost
mechanically to go on without the
stimulus of hope, the buoyant fit
speedily returns; you congratulate
yourself that you did not yield to the
temptation to abandon your pursuit,
and you proceed with more vigour
than ever. Five or six triumphs over
temptation to indolence or despair
lay the foundation of certain suc-
cess; and what is of still more im-
portance, fix in you the habit of per-
severance. — WILLIAM CORBETT, in
"Advice to Young Men."

Fanny Burney

Fanny was a comfortable person.
That is the most astonishing thing
about her. With her satiric gift, her
sharp crystal wit, her cumulative
paragraphs which have something of
the Johnsonian invincibility, her
chill, objective style in revealing a
character—such as the Captain's in
"Evelina"—with all this, she was yet
warm, lovable, helpful, kissable.
Here is the surprise of her character—
a surprise which all exceptional
people give. Fanny's notability came
from "holding the mirror up" not
to Nature, but to the fashionable
world of her own day, in fact, the
smart set. One would have expected
that glassiness of exterior containing
nothing which is frequently found in
the writers on modes. On the con-
trary, we find her invariably mixing
with personalities of strength and
integrity, simplicity, naïveté. . . .

These qualities Fanny's husband
very consciously. He was gener-
ous and quick to a fault. He
would rush to uphold any cause—if
only it seemed hopeless enough
filling "a chariot" with weapons of
war until it must have rattled like an
ironmonger's shop in an earth-
quake. In between, when Fanny
could rest after those long flights in
his wake, he gardened with the zeal
of simple nature, so that they had
"cabbages every day for one week."
As Fanny wisely remarks—"We had
them for too short a time to grow
tired of them." With delighted adora-
tion she watches him savoring the
hedge and moving the honeysuckles
and lilacs from place to place to
their detriment.—MARY WERN, in
"Bookman" (London).

Two Mississippi

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thus I dreamed, until a morning
Brought the giant Mississippi.
Quick! I held my dream and hid it
Back in childhood with my treasures,
There to stay, this mighty river,
Crashing, flashing, roaring, plashing,
Tossing rainbows toward the heavens,
Thundering songs of many waters.

So, today, I know two rivers—
Two great rivers Mississippi:
One of childhood sung in color,
One of travel, solemn, silent,
Which the dream, and which the river?
Which the river? Which the wonder?
This I know, there flow two rivers:
One that's calling, one that slumbers.

FLORA LAWRENCE MYERS.

"Joyful Noise"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word "noise," like so many
other words in the English lan-
guage, has undergone a modifi-
cation within the past three or four
hundred years. Its usage has
changed since the time of the first
appearance of the authorized or King
James version of the Bible in 1611,
at which date Shakespeare had prob-
ably written most, if not all, of his
works.

The use of the word "noise" in the
Old Testament, in which it is more
frequently employed than in the New,
is seldom to signify an unpleasant
sense of sound or to denote a din or
brawling. It is more often used with
the significance that it so frequently
has in the book of Psalms, where it
is usually associated with the epithet
"joyful." In Shakespeare the word is
used referring to music.

In Tudor times, it is true, men had
not contrived such a variety of dis-
cordant sounds as in these days are
considered incidental and proper to
progress and industrial activity. In a
day when the bells of a parish church
or cathedral were ordinarily the
loudest and farthest reaching of
normal sounds made by men, few
could have foreseen, or would have
been likely to prophesy, the cacophony
that eventually would be not merely
tolerated, but accepted as in-
evitable before beginning the evening's
work. For, after digging is finished,
there are plans to draw of the
portion of the ruins excavated during
the day. There are the portable finds
to be cleaned, examined, catalogued
and drawn to scale—work which may
take up to midnight on a particularly
fortunate day. For nothing must be
left over to the morrow, if it can be
avoided. . . .

"Yes, bring him here"
It is well to look at all "antikers"
offered, even though, as I have seen,
they may take the form of door-
knobs or china dolls with painted
eyes and hair. Where an Arab sheikh
obtains such things and why he
generally imagines them to be "an-
tikers" is a mystery. But not for
worlds would one laugh when they
are offered in all good faith.

On page 579 of "Science and Health"

"Antikers"

"An Arab selling 'antikers,' sabib.
Will you see him?"

Our Iraqi houseboy stood before us
as we sat outside our mud-brick huts
beneath the ruined temple tower.
The long-tasseled corners of the
black and white head-kerchief, double
about his brows by a kind of bound
half of black camel's hair, fluttered
gently in the breeze. . . .

At this hour, when the western sky
flames with sunset and afterglow,
the members of an archaeological
expedition gather together for a short
respite before beginning the even-
ing's work. For, after digging is finished,
there are plans to draw of the
portion of the ruins excavated during
the day. There are the portable finds
to be cleaned, examined, catalogued
and drawn to scale—work which may
take up to midnight on a particularly
fortunate day. For nothing must be
left over to the morrow, if it can be
avoided. . . .

"Where are they going?" I asked
the proprietor of the house as he
cleaned my boots.
"To the Piz Languard."
"Is it far?"
"No; four hours."
"Then I have time to go there
before luncheon!"

"Certainly," the path is good, and
the weather is fine."
I hastily swallow a cup of milk,
fill my bottle, and am on my way.
The ascent at once becomes hard.
The Piz Languard is no trifling knoll;
it is ten thousand seven hundred and
fifty feet. One soon gets above the
valley, where the thin blue smoke,
which flickers in the sun shows that
the village is waking up. . . .

The path now ascends across rocks
of red granite between which flowers
the white immortelle of the Alps, the
beautiful edelweiss; then rising grad-
ually and crossing fields of snow or
carpets of rare flowers, it brings us
under the peak, twenty minutes from
the summit. . . . Formerly it was
necessary to creep along a crevasse;
but nowadays the path leads to the
summit without presenting any dan-
ger. Here we are at last. . . .

Stopping to take a breath, I gazed,
wondering and astonished, at the
magnificent panorama below me and
around me. The Languard has been
called the Rigi of the Engadine; but
how much more original is the view
from its summit—more imposing,
grander, more picturesque—than
from the Rigi!

There one sees only things we
know—variegated fields, green for-
ests, blue lakes, yellow plains, white
mountains, arrested on the horizon
like a fleet of great sailing vessels;
whereas here the landscape has been
something quite unexpected and
wildly beautiful. . . . As far as the
eye can reach there stretches a
region of snowy and icy mountains,
crowded, thrown together, hurled
against each other, which cross and
intercross, and open up into valleys
or descend in cascades, and spread
out into lakes and seas of foam, roll-
ing their stormy, frozen waves away
into the unseen distance; into the
mysterious chaos. . . .

Immense fields of snow succeeding
to immense fields of ice, hollowed
into furrows, torn with large fissures
with aqua-marine and opal reflec-
tions; snow-fields spotted as an
altar-cloth; and farther away, in the
background, all the incomparable
enchantment of the great glaciers,
the sunbeams glittering on their
rivers of quicksilver, their blocks
and their needles of crystal, their
pyramids of mother-of-pearl, their
porticos and cupolas of marble. . . .

I had laid myself down on a great
flat stone behind a rock which shel-
tered me on one side from the wind.
And there, leaning over the abyss,
I overhung all these gorges and wild
precipices lined with snow; I fol-
lowed their contours, their masses,
their ridges; I saw the swellings and
breakings-up of the glaciers, the up-
heavals of a world still in revolu-

Washed in Silver

Gleaming in silver are the hills!
Blazing in silver is the sea!

And a silvery radiance spills
Where the moon drives royally!

Glad in silver tissues, I
March magnificently by!

—JAMES STEPHENS, in "Collected Poems."

with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs.
Eddy says, "In Christian Science we
learn that the substitution of the
spiritual for the material definition
of a Scriptural word often elucidates
the meaning of the inspired writer."
"Quiet," then, in its significance of
rest, reminds us that "God rests in
action" (ibid., p. 519), and that we
who may reflect the activity of God,
good, do not necessarily need to re-
tire to solitude and to the material
sense of silence in order to gain
spiritual refreshment and restora-
tion. The writer of the Epistle to the
Hebrews says, "There remaineth
therefore a rest to the people of
God."

In the midst of a crowded city may
be found by the earnest seeker "a
pavilion from the strife of tongues."
Among the manifold blessings pro-
vided by the Manual of The Mother
Church, The First Church of Christ,
Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, are
the Reading Rooms maintained by
the branch churches in all parts
of the world. The public is cordially
invited to make use of these Reading
Rooms, where the Bible, together
with Science and Health and all of
Mrs. Eddy's other works, and the
publications of The Christian Sci-
ence Publishing Society may be read,
borrowed, or purchased.

In these quiet sanctuaries may be
realized the import of those beautiful
lines of the poet Whitman:

"Thro' the harsh noises of our day,
A low sweet prelude finds its way."

This prelude ushers in the "still
small voice," which Elijah had
not been able to discern amid the noise
of the strong wind, or in the earth-
quake, or the succeeding fire. It was
in a Christian Science Reading Room
that one who had fled for refuge read
what Mrs. Eddy says on page 559 of
Science and Health concerning the
"still, small voice." In this chapter
of the textbook of Christian Science,
entitled "The Apocalypse," are found
these lines: "The 'still, small voice'
of scientific thought reaches over
the continent and ocean to the globe's
remotest bound. The inaudible voice
of Truth is, to the human mind, 'as
when a lion roareth.' It is heard in
the desert and in dark places of fear.
It arouses the 'seven thunders' of
evil, and stirs their latent forces to
utter the full diapason of secret
tones. Then is the power of Truth
demonstrated,—made manifest in the
destruction of error." Through a
perusal of these heartening lines and
their context this one was enabled to
come forth from the "secret place"
denying the reality of the harsh
noises, "the noise of strangers"—no
longer hearing "a dreadful sound
. . . in his ears," but prepared to
"make a joyful noise unto the Lord."

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STOCKS MOVE IN IRREGULAR PRICE GROOVE

Moderate Gains in Some Groups Are Offset by Losses in Others

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Prices were irregularly higher at the opening of today's stock market, with changes limited to fractional points.

Bethlehem Steel advanced fractionally higher at a new high for the year, and Montgomery Ward, opened an eighth higher, also at a new top.

Various mercantile shares continued yesterday's forward movement. Buying in this group is largely attributable to expectations of excellent retail business during the autumn season.

Sears, Roebuck, May Department Stores, Abraham S. Hyman, S. H. Hosiery and Kayser were among the stocks which displayed early strength.

While a number of declines were in evidence, several industrials and specialties moved up a point or so, among them American Radiator, Westinghouse, American Airplane and International Combustion.

Bethlehem Steel soon extended its gain to a point, but Republic sustained a loss of as much as 1/8 point, concerning the steel industry as a whole indicated conditions only a little better than in July, while there were various indications that business for the whole is lagging considerably behind last year.

Air Reduction sold down 2 points after the opening, and Houston Oil lost 1/4. Yellow Truck, Allied Chemical, Radiator and Shattuck also were among the declines.

Prices uneven. A point gain by Union Pacific was balanced by a like loss by Western Maryland second preferred. Chase, Thrashing Machine, strong, quickly jumping 6 points.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, demand sterling ruling slightly higher, French 1/8, and French Gold 1/4, close to 3.75.

Early buying converged on shares which frequently were in the red, Thrashing Machine rising 11 points, Abtling Power 5 1/2 and Houston Oil 3 1/2, the latter more than relieving its loss.

Selling meantime ran its course in the steel, motor, public utility, and chemical issues. Prices of West Virginia, Virginia, and Shattuck 1 point. Buying of the representative railroads, especially Baltimore & Ohio and Great Northern, preferred was in progress at midday.

The renewal rate on loan was reduced from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent.

Bond prices firm. The bond market continued firm today, in reflection of the ease of money rates, but trading appeared a little less active than in several recent sessions.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations at 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
2000 Am. Sugar	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Tobacco	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Cotton	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Oil	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Gas	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Electric	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Chemical	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Paper	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Textile	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Rubber	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Leather	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Lumber	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Coal	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Iron	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Steel	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Glass	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Pottery	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Furniture	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Clothing	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Food	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Beverages	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Medicine	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Perfumery	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Cosmetics	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Jewelry	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Watches	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Clocks	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Toys	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Games	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Books	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Magazines	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Newspapers	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Radio	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Movies	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Theaters	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Restaurants	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Hotels	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Shipping	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Airlines	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Railroads	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Traction	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Utilities	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Insurance	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Banks	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Trusts	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Investment	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Real Estate	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Bonds	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Stocks	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations at 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
2000 Am. Sugar	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Tobacco	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Cotton	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Oil	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Gas	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Electric	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Chemical	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Paper	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Textile	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Rubber	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Leather	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Lumber	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Coal	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Iron	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Steel	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Glass	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Pottery	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Furniture	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Clothing	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Food	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Beverages	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Medicine	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Perfumery	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Cosmetics	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Jewelry	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Watches	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Clocks	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Toys	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Games	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Books	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Magazines	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Newspapers	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Radio	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Movies	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Theaters	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Restaurants	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Hotels	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Shipping	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Airlines	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Railroads	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Traction	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Utilities	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Insurance	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Banks	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Trusts	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Investment	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Real Estate	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Bonds	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4
2000 Am. Stocks	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4

PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE FROM COAL FEASIBLE

Standard Oil Co. of New York Possesses American Rights on Bergius Process

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18.—The Bergius process for the production of gasoline from bituminous coal, American rights to which have been obtained by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which is linked to the Standard Oil Company of New York, has been announced.

The process differs from other methods of extracting oil from coal in that it is not a destructive distillation, as used in coke ovens, is not employed. The ratio of carbon to hydrogen content of the coal is not a factor. The Bergius process provides a means of increasing the proportion of hydrogen in petroleum hydrocarbons.

The process has been perfected to a point where from 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the coal can be converted into oil. One short ton of coal will yield 104 gallons of oil, from which can be obtained 45 gallons of gasoline with an end point of 437 degrees.

Nearly all grades of lignite and bituminous coal can be used. As the method is a destructive distillation, it is feasible to use screenings. Great difficulties had to be overcome in developing apparatus which would carry on operation continuously.

The coal is heated in the presence of hydrogen under extremely high pressure, from 100 to 500 degrees centigrade. The crushed coal is mixed with heavy oil, the product of previous operations, and hydrogen is forced into the apparatus by specially designed pumps. The gas, liquefied coal, untransformed coal and ash are drawn out, and after the gas is separated from the other material.

Operating Economies. Operating economies in competition with a gas plant arise from hydrogen production. The gas plant, the gas produced in liquefying coal can be added to the ordinary gas output of the plant.

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—On June 30 much of Hupp Motor Car Company's assets, including its plant and equipment, were sold to a group of investors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has been authorized to acquire control of the Florida, Georgia and Alabama Railroad.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 18.—With the opening of a 10-mile extension to the western terminal of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, the St. Paul Railroad has been extended to the city of St. Paul.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The outlook for the steel industry is bright, according to the opinion of Prof. Irving Fisher, political economist at Yale University, who said that the steel industry is in a position to meet the demand for steel in the next few months.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

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2000 Am. Radio 104 1/2
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2000 Am. Sugar 104 1/2
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2000 Am. Gas 104 1/2

**NITROGEN WORKS
GROW QUICKLY
SINCE THE WAR**

Synthetic Production Begins on Large Scale in European Countries

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The recent reference in The Christian Science Monitor to the claim by Germany before the Hague Court for an indemnity of nearly

Court for an indemnity of 100,000,000 gold marks from Poland, in respect of the Chorzow nitrate factory in Upper Silesia, is a reminder of the remarkable progress made in Europe since the war in the manufacture of synthetic fertilizers, with nitrogen derived from the air as a basis.

At this Ponsa factory, production has been more than doubled since 1922. In Germany, where several processes are worked, the great Leuna factory of the Chemical Trust has not only increased its output of nitrogenous substances, but is now used for the production of important new compounds and complete fertilizers.

lizers which have been discovered in the laboratories of the trust and patented.

In Great Britain the construction and equipment of a huge sulphate of ammonia works at Billingham on the Tees has so far been very little ad-

The Chorzow factory, which is situated a few miles from Kattowitz, was built by the German Government in 1916-18 for war purposes. It was

taken over by the Polish Government after the settlement of the Silesian question, and it has since been operated on behalf of the Polish State. All the German experts left the factory, so that some time elapsed before the destruction of the works.

Use on Increase in Poland
In 1922 the production was 110 tons of carbide and 130 tons of cyanamide per day. This has been in-

creased to 300 tons of carbide and 250 tons of cyanamide. The nitrogen content has been increased, and the electrical power required per kilo of pure nitrogen has been reduced by one-third. The products are exported to adjoining countries and to

France, but latterly the use of nitrogen fertilizers has increased to such an extent in Poland that export has had to be reduced.

The pioneer achievements of the German chemical industry in this field are already well known. Dur-

ing the last two years, the fast-growing sales of sulphate of ammonia have been very profitable to the Chemical Trust, and now that the merits of the new complete fertilizers are widely known among German farmers, this branch of produc-

tion is becoming increasingly important. But the British development has opened out an entirely new prospect.

Plant Started in War
The Billingham site was bought

by the British Government during the war with the object of trying out the Haber process. The war came to an end before anything had been done, however, and after protracted negotiations the Brunner Mond Company took over the site, which is

The plant will be in full operation shortly, and the output is expected to jump from the present 350 tons of

British Use New Processes

It is believed that an agreement will be reached in the near future for the allocation of markets and for collaboration in other ways. Already the British Trust has acquired territorial rights in the German patents for the complete fertilizers, and for

certain new products which will give the farmer a much larger nitrogen content in a given weight of fertilizer. One new process is to mix nitrogen with the carbonate of lime, which is a by-product of the sulphate of ammonia process. This is not only

very cheap, but it enables the farmer to apply to his land nitrogen and lime simultaneously.

Already the use of nitrogen fertilizers is rapidly increasing in Great Britain, especially for the improvement of grass lands and it is be-

**COAL RATE REDUCTION
HELD UP TILL MARCH**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has added another chapter to the controversy over coal rates to points on the Great Lakes.

A proposed cut of 20 cents a ton, advanced by the railroads serving the West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia coal fields, was ordered suspended until March 23 next by the commission, with hearings scheduled to take place meanwhile.

The carriers, which included the Norfolk and Western, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Louisville and Nashville railroads, intended that the reduction become effective Aug. 28.

BANK OF GERMANY		
BERLIN, Aug. 15—The Reichsbank condensed statement in reichsmarks, follows (000 omitted):		
	This wk.	Last wk.
Silver and coin	89,600	84,300
Gold reserves	1,836,200	1,805,100
Of which in for bnks.	66,500	62,000
Bills of exch & checks.	2,193,900	2,287,200

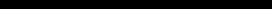
Other assets	\$65,400	493,400
Reichsbank circulatn.	3,592,500	3,789,700
Bank rate	6%	6%

CANADIAN LOADINGS OFF

Cars of revenue freight loaded on the railroads of Canada for the week ended Aug. 3 totaled 31,197, compared with 30,466 for the week ended July 27.

The preliminary report of Caspedes Sugar Company for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1937, shows net profit before

charges of \$489,043, including approximately \$115,000 profits from sales of sugar products after the close of the 1924 fiscal year.



—intimate, personal, specific—is to be had. Richard D. Wyckoff, founder of the Magazine of Wall Street, and his corps of financial experts do more than chart the market fluctuations. They are absolutely independent of any interest—do not execute orders for buying or selling—they recommend their subscribing members by wire or telephone the *exact* listed securities and the *exact* time to buy or sell these listed

There is a booklet filled with pertinent information as to fundamental principles of investment and trading. It unmask twenty glaring mistakes that most investors are making daily. It shows the difference between the two schools of thought, the fundamental and

RICHARD D. WYCKOFF ANALYTICAL STAFF, INC.
42 Broadway, New York City

GENTLEMEN:

I should like to have Mr. Wyckoff's booklet treating of the essentials for success and the true sources of accurate knowledge on

That Await Development

With the Construction of a Canal or the Establishment
of Inter-oceanic Railway Traffic Trade Is In

In the immediate vicinity are the "islands" of "Managuera," "Exposition" and "Zacate Grande." All, of course, are in the Bay of Fonseca, and placed somewhat to the northeast of the little island called "Farallones."

Picturesque Bay of Fonseca

Thus trains would run straight from Puerto Cortes to the water's edge of a protected harbor at "Zacate Grande," where the principal port would be, and the existing town

ary, inclusive, there are nights when the mercury drops to below 60 degrees.

All of the commerce of El Salvador, and most of that of the other four republics, with Europe and the United States, is obliged to travel

It is believed that the Inter-oceanic Railroad of Honduras offers the cheapest and most expeditious method of carrying traffic between the two oceans, especially as regards United States goods.

TILDEN NOT TO PLAY IN SINGLES

East vs. West Matches in Tennis This Week-End —Youth Dominates

—The personnel of the tennis teams that are to meet Friday and Saturday in the East-West matches reveals that William T. Tilden 2d, yielding to the request of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, will not participate in the singles.

Tilden's only appearance will be Friday afternoon, when he pairs with Francis T. Hunter in the doubles against George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and John M. Doeg, the California youngster.

The schedule as announced last night:

FRIDAY

2:30 p. m.—Watson M. Washburn, East, vs. Lewis N. White or Lionel E. Ogden, West.

2:15 p. m.—Munsel, Alano, East, vs. John, West.
4 p. m.—Tilden and Hunter, East, vs. Loitt and Doeg, West.
5:30 p. m.—Shields, East, vs. Clarence J. Griffin, West.

SATURDAY
2:15 p. m.—John W. Van Ryn, East, vs. Cranston W. Holman, West.
4 p. m.—Alonso and Washburn, East, vs. White and Louis L. Thalmelger Jr., West.
4 p. m.—Dr. George T. King, East, vs. Doeg, West.
5:30 p. m.—Hunter, East, vs. Loitt, West.
6 p. m.—Van Ryn and Shields, East, vs. Loitt and Doeg, West.

Louis B. Dalley, president of the Eastern Association, will act as referee, in accordance with precedents.

Tilden's decision to withdraw from the singles competition was made in accordance with the rules of the association.

the experience of tournament competition.

Formal announcement of players who will make up the American Davis Cup team this year has been postponed until today. Julian S. Myrick, chairman of the Davis Cup Selection Committee, said last night.

Two More Matches Fail to Aid Choice

Hunter and Doe Take Two Sets Each—Williams and Lott Winners

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Two more matches held on the Stadium courts at Forest Hills yesterday, still left the committee of the Davis Cup selection committee picking the Davis Cup team of the United States, due this afternoon, in the uncertain state as far as public performance in the tryouts.

In the first singles match, Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, N. Y., and John M. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., were the contestants. Hunter, who, when Hunter announced that an arrangement made it necessary for him to depart. So the committee called it off.

Doeg 6-2, Hunter 6-2, and Doeg

[illegible]

Under the regulations adopted by the United States Football Association two years ago, the personnel of the Davis Cup team must be announced three weeks before they are called upon to play, and this limit expires today. It is therefore assumed that the team will be composed of Tilden, William Johnston, and Charles S. Gurnea, with Johnston picked as an alternate for either singles or doubles play if needed. Charles S. Gurnea, head of the selection committee has already been selected as non-playing captain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—The war between the National and American professional football leagues, which seemed headed for a heated battle, has been definitely ended, according to announcement last night by Joseph Carr, president of the National League.

As a result of the peace plan, devised by William C. Veck of the Chicago National League baseball club, there will be no competition between the two football leagues this winter, the National League, which will consist of 13 teams. Under the arrangement the following teams will be in the league:

New York Giants, H. E. Grange's Yankees, Friedman's Cleveland Panthers, Philadelphia Yellow Jackets, Chicago Bears, and the Chicago Cardinals.

Excluded from the league are the following: Redskins, Green Bay Packers, St. Louis Cardinals, and the St. Paul Vikings.

PERKINS IN SEMINAL
MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 18 (AP)—Play in the Vermont state tennis tournament today was the most dramatic yet seen by G. Holmes Perkins of Cambridge slated to meet Edward McKnight in the final. Perkins, who had been in the hospital for a month, had just returned from a long stay in the hospital. Perkins, who had been in the hospital for a month, had just returned from a long stay in the hospital.

PRINTERS' BASEBALL IN BOSTON
 COMMERCIAL CO., Aug. 18.—Boston will be the host for the eighteenth annual union printers' international baseball and golf tournament in August, 1928. Selection of Boston was made late yesterday, and Pittsburgh, Pa., was named as the site of the golf tournament. The international typographical union, the international typographical union, The convention will open in January.

Since the Boston Red Sox started on their road trip, they have not been nearly so effective. What they need is a more solid home support, in the stands.

Ruth and Gehrig are again tied for home runs with 11 each. With the league pennant practically clinched by the Yankees, the Ruth-Gehrig race is nothing more of the situation.

KUOMINTANG'S EFFORT TO UNITE CHINA A FAILURE

Adoption of Russian Methods Proves Undoing of Moderate Nationalists

SHANGHAI (Special Correspondence)—The Kuomintang, or National People's Party, has failed to achieve its objective of uniting China under a strong civilian government. This is the most important fact emerging from the confusing welter of rivalry and intrigue that dominates the Chinese political situation today. Recently disappointing as this fact may be to the Chinese Nationalist intellectuals and to their liberal foreign sympathizers, it must be recognized and analyzed, if only for the sake of forecasting the future course of Chinese development.

Up to the end of March, 1927, the Kuomintang Government was remarkably successful. By the end of March the Nationalist regime, which a year before had been a local government of the only of Canton, was one or two adjoining provinces had expanded to a point where it controlled the richer and more populous half of China that lies south of the Yangtze River, together with the great port of Shanghai. The armies of the southern military were in flight; the capture of Peking and the unification of China seemed a matter of months, if not of weeks.

Indications of Prestige
The growing strength of the Nationalists was clearly reflected in the attitude of the foreign powers. Great Britain, surrendered its concessions at Hankow and Kiangsu; the Nationalists were tacitly permitted to collect additional customs surtaxes.

Less than four months have passed between the end of March and the writing of these lines; but the situation has changed almost beyond recognition. The united Kuomintang Government has simply disappeared. There are now two rival governments, one at Hankow and the other at Nanking; but as a matter of fact most of South China has broken away from effective allegiance to either of them. Kwangtung Province, with its capital, Canton, is practically independent under Gen. Li Tsi-hsin. The vast southern and southwestern provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechwan and others are under the authority of local militarists, and pay no tribute or obedience to any central government.

North of the Yangtze, Marshal Feng-Ts'ung has carved out a feudal principality for himself in the shape of the provinces of Shensi, Honan and Kansu. He also acknowledges no authority outside of his own will. The "model Governor" Yen Hsi-shan continues to rule Shanxi, while Chang Tso-lin, profitless by the weakness and dissensions of his southern opponents, still holds Peking and Manchuria.

Civil Rule Overthrown
In the territory which is more or less effectively under the control of the Nanking and Hankow governments, military authority has clearly superseded any effective civil rule. It is no secret that some of the old Kuomintang leaders who joined the Nanking Government in the hope that it would represent an effective rallying point against Communism are disillusioned by the predominance of military men in its councils and decisions.

And in Hankow it is not the civil Government, but military commanders like Tang Shen-chi and Ho Chien who have given the direction to the recent course of policy, who have stamped out the peasant unions and inaugurated a drive against the labor unions as well. Mrs. Sun Yat-sen has left the Government, declaring that it has become a tool of the militarists and forsaken her husband's ideals.

Case of Victories
It seems that the very technique which brought such amazingly rapid victories to the Kuomintang last year carried within itself the seeds of the present-day disintegration. The cause of the Nationalist victories lay in the adaptation to China of many elements of Russian revolutionary technique under the skilled direction of Michael Borodin, his adviser to the Nationalist Government. Posters, propaganda among the civilian population, political education in the army, organization of labor and peasant unions: these were new things in China and they carried the Kuomintang armies to victory more quickly than new weapons of destruction might have done.

But the Kuomintang had to pay a high price for its wholesale adoption of Communist technique. The continual strikes and land seizures, carried out by the labor and peasant unions, which showed the tendency to usurp functions of government and carry out arrests, searches and executions, caused a strong anti-Communist reaction on the part of the propertied and educated classes; and this reaction crystallized around Chiang Kai-shek's revolt and organization of a separate Government at Nanking. The same anti-radical reaction, in less spectacular form and spread over a longer period of time, has now taken place in Hankow.

However, the moderate civilian element in the Kuomintang was not strong enough single-handed to dissociate itself from the Communists and suppress their revolutionary activities. In avoiding the Charybdis of Communism it rushed into the Scylla of militarism. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that today such effective power as exists in China is altogether in the hands of the generals, each one of whom pursues primarily personal objects.

STUDY OF ANCIENT POTTERY SPREADING

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Studies of the ancient pottery art are being incorporated in the curriculum of schools throughout the country to assist the children in other courses, according to a report by students in the industrial art classes of the sum-

mer session of Columbia University. "The study of pottery in connection with language is regarded as important," says the report. "Children are asked to report on their trips to museums and to connect various examples of pottery with the languages spoken in the era in which the pottery was made. In the study of history children are asked to watch the newspapers and magazines for accounts of excavations. This aids them in judging the culture of the people through the types of utensils used and the degree of skill shown."



The Humming Bird

Paradise, Calif.
Special Correspondence

MRS. MOV—was strolling among her flowers, carrying a single specimen, long of stem. While in meditation she became conscious of a sudden whir of little wings.

A beautiful humming bird was poised before the one flower she was holding.

At once she began a soft cooing, surprised, motionless, she stood and saw her tiny visitor thrust his bill deep into the recesses where the sweets are stored.

Later in the day she placed a few drops of honey in the same flower and sailed forth to the chosen spot, cooing again, and was enveloped by the immediate return of her little new-found friend, who, with but little hesitation, fed himself again.

Day after day this delightful little episode was enacted. In due time she placed drops of honey on her hat and the bird, relieved of balancing in mid-air before an empty flower, soon settled down upon her wrist, coming daily at her call.

Love had tamed the shiest of creatures.

A CONTRIBUTION FROM W. A. F. tells of a "live-wire" newsboy whose energy and honesty have endeared him to his customers in Santa Barbara, Calif.

MRS. D. L. of Cannes, France, writes the Sunday of a cat whose unusual method of calling her mistress to lunch—bringing a morsel of food and laying it at her feet—is remarked by friends and neighbors.

FROM Denver, Colo., comes a little story of the effective rescue of a young pigeon from a swift flood and downpour. The man who rescued and cared for the bird so tenderly until it was able to join its companions, writes Miss E. L. R. "had hitherto been avoided by the whole neighborhood because of his unkind brusqueness."

GERMANY PROTESTS FRUIT IMPORTATION

Large Arrivals of Foreign Produce Clut Market

BERLIN—The Reichs Union of German Horticulture is raising a protest against the exaggerated import of foreign produce, thereby greatly injuring the home market for fruit and vegetables. According to official statements, 150 to 180 railway trucks of vegetables and fruit have recently arrived daily at the Berlin goods stations, and in one week the number amounted to 825.

Not half of these trucks can be received within the prescribed time limits. The price of the stands is raised tenfold by the railway management, and quite half the contents of the trucks is spoiled, the remainder frequently finding its way to the street vendors.

Most of the fruit comes from Italy and, being no longer fresh, is sold so cheaply that the good German produce has no chance. It is pointed out that Italy has forbidden the import of bananas to protect her home fruit market and Germany for the same reason is strongly urged to follow in some measure her neighbor's example.

ITALIAN METHODISTS ACTIVE IN AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The Methodist Church of Australia has sent the Rev. R. Montanari as its direct representative to the northern canals to act as missionary to the Italians who are working there. The present duty of the church, the Rev. J. G. When, has just returned to Brisbane after a visit to the north.

"Throughout the north there are signs of great activity in religious matters, especially among the Italians who are working there. The establishment of the mission is keenly appreciated. The services are well attended. A Sunday school has been established, and 50 scholars have been enrolled under a staff of three teachers."

QUEENSLANDER WINS ARCHITECTURE AWARD

BRISBANE—R. P. Cummings, a brilliant young Queensland architect, has been awarded the Rome scholarship for architecture by the British Empire.

It was awarded each year by a commission appointed by the British Government, and is decided by examination. Miss Daphne Mayo, the sculptress, who was also a Watte Day League scholar abroad, is the only other Queensland scholar who has won a Rome scholarship. Both were students of the Brisbane Central Technical College.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE BY DRYS IN MANY PARTS

Dame Lloyd George Reviews Steady World Advance Toward Temperance

Special from Monitor Bureau.

LONDON—Dame Margaret Lloyd George presided recently at a devotional meeting at the Crystal Palace, convened by the British Women's Total Abstinence Union, in connection with the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the National Temperance Choral Union.

Reviewing the world position from the temperance point of view, she noted Austria was actively anti-alcohol. In Denmark the demand for penalties for liquor smuggling had been greatly increased, while prohibition had done much for Finland. Norway had passed a law which made it illegal to supply intoxicating liquor to persons under the age of 21, whilst in Japan, for the same purpose, the age was being raised to 25 for both sexes. In Sweden the prohibition movement was progressing, and among its advocates were many political leaders. In Brazil, temperance was a subject taught in the schools.

America Unwavering
With regard to the United States, despite all that was heard in this country to the contrary, the people were undoubtedly determined that prohibition should remain, and public feeling was wholly against any modifications of the law. The Sixty-ninth Congress had spoken more strongly against modifications than any of its predecessors.

In Scotland several burghs were doing their utmost to add to the number of those places. Northern Ireland was also moving, and last year's Drink Bill showed a reduction of £600,000. In Wales, Sunday closing had prevailed for many years, and the principle, Dame Lloyd George said, would have local option long ago if it had not been tacked on to England. In both England and Wales, shorter drinking hours now prevailed, although of late there had been a demand in certain quarters for longer drinking hours. Needless to say, the brewers were the back of the demand, not the people. The licensing justices nowadays were doing their work splendidly in opposing this desire for increased drinking facilities.

Origin of Union
Miss Agnes Slack, national president of the B. W. T. U., pointed out how the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, to which the B. W. T. U. was affiliated, was born in prayer in a Presbyterian church in Ohio (U. S. A.), and the binding regulation upon the union today, not only upon its individual members, but at every public and private gathering, was the solemn observance of the noonday hour of prayer for the extinction of the liquor traffic all over the world.

BRITISH GRANTS AID MIGRATION

Imperial Assistance Stimulates Afforestation in South Australia

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—An Imperial grant of £258,550 to South Australia for a nucleus for starting afforestation on a larger scale was recently announced by the State Premier, Richard L. Butler. Representatives of the British Government have had an eye to the south-east for a long time. It is here that they expect an opportunity to be able to place migrants from England. In addition, the Scottish societies of this area are now drawing up a scheme for the importation of migrants from Scotland.

In accordance with the terms of the above grant, a minimum of 50,000 acres is to be planted over a period of 10 years, and paper pulp works will also be started. It will be necessary for the state to secure a further 100,000 acres of land to carry on the project, and already 44,000 acres have been purchased at a cost of £25,000. It is estimated that the expenditure on an acre for 30 years' work will be £57. Every acre invested will, on present-day costs, enable the state to replant, without involving the taxpayer in any expense, between six and seven acres of forest.

This is the second grant made to South Australia under the British policy of stimulating migration to the Dominion. Not long ago £250,000 was devoted to the development of a new wheat province, called Eyre's Peninsula, where a great water scheme is being carried out, known as the Tod River project.

DUTCH RAILWAYS IMPROVE POSITION

Rate Cuts, Efficiency and Economy Swell Revenue

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Holland's State Railroads, which include practically all the railroads in this country, are in better condition now than ever since the post-war depression. This is partly due to a reduction of the tariffs for persons and freight traffic, partly to economy and greater efficiency in the working of the system.

Although the gross revenue from personal traffic decreased from \$4,000,000 in 1921 to \$3,000,000 in 1926, and the freight revenue from \$2,000,000 in the first year to \$1,500,000 in the latter, the financial results are much better. In 1921, the state had to pay a deficit of \$2,000,000, which was reduced to \$1,000,000 in 1926. In 1926 nothing had to be paid; on the contrary, from the revenue an extra reserve fund of 600,000 fl. was added to the

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement exceeding three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

CARE ANNE MARK
BOSTON 1017 1727
Large living and dining rooms, four bedrooms, bath, maid's quarters, spring water, tiled floors, 140 sq. ft. property in best location, close to city, ready for immediate occupancy. Call for particulars. ANNE MARK, 1017 1727, Boston, Mass.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Manufacturer of well-known brand of shoes, established 1880, for sale. Call for particulars. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

REFERENCE HOLDERS

Manufacturer of well-known brand of shoes, established 1880, for sale. Call for particulars. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE position with manufacturer of well-known brand of shoes, established 1880, for sale. Call for particulars. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

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POSITION as companion to elderly lady with five living children, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement exceeding three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement exceeding three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement exceeding three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

ONE of Warren's finest homes for sale at about half value. Call for particulars. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

FOR SALE

In Longwood district of Brookline, Mass., a modern house 40 ft. wide, containing 11 rooms (10 of them on the first floor), 4 bathrooms, shower bath and laundry. Hot water heating, 120 sq. ft. of roof, a well maintained neighborhood and a most desirable location. Call for particulars. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

FOR SALE

Modern 7-Room House for Sale. Hot Water Heat—Garage. Call for particulars. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

FOR SALE

Two large building lots on Main Street, 10 miles from Boston, direct railroad connection. Call for particulars. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

FOR SALE

For Homes in Larchmont and Vicinity. Call for particulars. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

LOUIS P. MILLER, Realtor

Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 683. Call for particulars. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 200 Hemenway St.—Kitchenerette apartments furnished or unfurnished; very desirable. Tel. Back Bay 1146. Call for particulars. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

REQUIRE FOR RENT CHEAP

Most unusual, desirable, desirable place; also rooms; seldom in house this character available. Call for particulars. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

NEW YORK CITY, 10 E. 58th St.

Apartment, unfurnished, 2 rooms, bath, southern exposure, furnished, 2 rooms, bath, southern exposure. Call for particulars. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

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DAILY FEATURES

World's Press

New Uniforms

Manchester Guardian: A French paper, L'Hôtelier, the organ of the hotel industry, says that a movement is on foot and is already making headway, to eliminate the black coat and starched shirt front of the waiter and to substitute the short linen white jacket familiar on board ship and for some time now in the restaurant cars of Continental trains.

Economy and hygiene are pleaded as strong reasons for the change; and it is also suggested that the waiters prefer a distinctive uniform which will prevent the little mistakes between guests and waiters which occur occasionally at evening gatherings.

A well-known French writer, M. Jules Bertaut, commenting on the threat to the waiters' traditional garb, finds in it what Carlyle would have thought a new "analogy between the costumes of the body and the customs of the spirit." Its departure will harmonize, he thinks, with the disappearance of frock coats and silk hats, with women's short locks, with jazz bands and gas-as-you-please entertainments.

Chicago Daily News: When in Rome do as the Romans do.

OUR COUNTRYSIDE

Toledo Blade: Perhaps there is nothing, not even the scattered billboards, as homely as the rural mail boxes strung along the roadsides of our country beautiful. As grotesque and fantastic as a half-plucked chicken, they minimize the attractiveness of farm homes. We trust the farmers and beneficiaries of rural mail service will not resent this criticism. We're not sure it would have been better but for the courage inspired by Uncle Sam.

The Post Office Department has finally taken notice of the disfiguring effects of the type of mail box in use all over the country. Though conscious of the task before it, the Government is to begin a campaign for improvement. It wants mail boxes that will be easier to look at. There are 44,319 rural routes in the United States, with about 100 boxes to each route. To make a success of the campaign the co-operation of the people served will be necessary. Unquestionably the majority of rural mail beneficiaries will be glad of an opportunity to join the Government in its desire to add to the attractiveness of their homes.

THE MONITOR READER

1. What inspired the poem, "The House by the Side of the Road"?—Sundial.
2. What corporation has just settled the problem of drinking versus efficiency?—World's Press.
3. How many licensed motor drivers are there in Berlin?—World's Great Capitals.
4. Who is always alone, always unknown, with a new name every six months?—Magazine Feature.
5. Should punishment fit the crime or the person?—Sayings.
6. What is the attitude of the Northwest toward the proposed railroad merger?—News.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

LORD SELBORNE: "Why many noble lords do not attend the House is that they can no longer afford to come to London very often."

LORD BIRKENHEAD: "Civilization, and all that civilization means, depends in the most ultimate analysis upon the recognition of proprietary rights."

VICE-PRESIDENT DAWES: "A Vice-President has no work."

A Thought for Today

PATIENCE and time conquer all things. —Cornell

In Lighter Vein

THE QUESTION
"What is your vocation?"
"Why, I'm an artist."
"Yes, I know, but I mean, how do you earn your living?"



Wife: "But he said that he would let you have the house for a mere song."
Husband: "Yes, but he took me for Chaspin, apparently."

SILVER-TONGUED REALTOR
Client: "Rather a distance to commute, I'm afraid."
Real Estate Dealer: "Com-mute? Commute? Why, my friend, you can step into a train at Grand Central—and be whisked out here in an hour and fifty minutes!"—New Yorker.

WITHOUT BEGINNING, ALSO
Lady of the House: "So you're hungry and want a square meal?"
Tramp: "No, madam, I'm looking for a round one."
"What do you mean?"
"One that hasn't any end to it, madam."

INDESTRUCTIBLE
There was a little joke.
For centuries it grew.
Now, when in public spoke,
It's just as good as new.
—Washington Star.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Unpredictable Future

THE peculiar form of the bequest made by Prof. Charles Sargent to Harvard seems to have aroused some speculation as to how great the fund he established may ultimately be and how it may be utilized. It appears that he left to the university \$10,000, with the proviso that this is to be invested and the interest upon it compounded for 100 years. At the end of that 100 years it is to be divided into two parts, the income of one of those parts to be applied to the maintenance of the Arnold Arboretum, and the other to be reinvested for another 100 years, also at compound interest. A Boston financial statistician estimates that if the rate of interest is 5 per cent, the second fund thus established will amount at the end of 200 years to \$97,887,340. At 6 1/4 per cent, not a high figure for interest-bearing bonds, it would amount to more than \$682,000,000. Therefore, it is held that Professor Sargent has created a very knotty problem for the Harvard authorities, both in the way in which they should reinvest these huge sums of money, and also the use they can make of such enormous capital.

It is an interesting speculation, and peculiarly so for the average man who thinks in terms of thousands—perhaps hundreds—rather than millions. But 200 years is a long perspective through which to view any particular point. What Harvard's needs may be at that time, or whether there shall be a Harvard at all, is a matter beyond human ken. And furthermore, these efforts of benevolent individuals to tie up benefactions for long periods of years have usually resulted in some miscarriage of the purpose of the donors, however good that purpose may have been.

A striking illustration of this is the Sailors' Snug Harbor, founded on a farm a mile or two outside of what was New York at the time the donor, Robert R. Randall, passed on. The farm now comprises the area between Fourth and Fifth Avenues and Tenth Street and Waverly Place in Manhattan. The total value of the property and its accumulations is estimated at beyond \$50,000,000, and though invested at very low rates of interest, the income runs far past \$1,000,000 a year. Its purpose was to found a refuge for sailors in their old age. Unhappily deep sea sailors of the sort that inspired the philanthropic regard of Randall, son himself of a "windjammer," have become so scarce that it is said to be difficult to fill the great institution maintained at Staten Island. Rumor has it that even canal-boat men are accepted as eligible and at that only about 100 live in the institution which has \$1,000,000 a year wherewith to support them.

A recent article in the Century Magazine by Silas Bent describes several of these benefactions which have been made useless, and even ridiculous, by changing conditions. Two orphanages, for example, in Philadelphia have an aggregate endowment of \$8,000,000, but the qualifications prescribed by will for admittance are such that together they can assemble only 114 children, to be supported out of an income of \$400,000. In St. Louis, a former Mayor who presided over the destinies of that city when it was a jumping-off place for the far West, was so impressed by the hardships of pioneers who became stranded in the city that he established a trust for the benefit of "worthy and distressed travelers." Seventy-five years have made the benefaction amount to something over \$1,000,000, and the trustees find it difficult to discover enough people legally entitled to aid to exhaust half of the income.

Perhaps, however, the Harvard authorities of 200 years from now may not be embarrassed by so huge a sum as the statisticians now predict. Sometimes the funds do not accumulate with the rapidity anticipated. Benjamin Franklin, for example, when he left £1000 each to Boston and Philadelphia, as a trust for the benefit of young married artisans who were apprenticed, thought that at the end of 100 years each city would have more than £130,000 as the result of his gift. It did not work out that way. In Boston it was less than a third of what Franklin had expected at the end of a century and in Philadelphia less than a sixth. But while the money did not grow as rapidly as he had estimated, the purposes for which he had endowed it to be used had practically disappeared. Apprenticeship has gone out of vogue, and as the result the trustees of the fund in both cities have been embarrassed by the problem as to what can legally be done with its income.

Perhaps these incidents may suggest that it is unwise for even men who have been able to accumulate money to think themselves sufficiently sagacious to foresee intelligently the social and economic conditions of a century hence.

Lightening the Farmer's Burdens

WITH the gradual recognition by the urban population of the United States, or at least by a considerable percentage of those residing in cities and industrial centers whose opinions have an influence in shaping public policies, of the unfortunate conditions prevailing in American agriculture, has come a host of suggestions for remedying this disadvantageous situation, not only for the farmers themselves but for the manufacturing, commercial and transportation interests that are so largely dependent upon agriculture for their permanent prosperity. Of these suggestions, emanating from representative business men, bankers, merchants and professional economists, some have merit and are entitled to respectful consideration; but to an impartial observer familiar with actual conditions on American farms the great majority of the proposals for bettering the farmer's economic condition seem vague and inconclusive.

To those recently developed "friends of the farmer" the problem that so urgently demands a solution in the interest of the continuance of American civilization on existing lines is simple. The farmers do not receive a fair return for their arduous labors and invested capital. Very well. Let them study production as a business proposition; adopt better methods and use

improved machinery; form co-operative associations for marketing their crops; diversify their products so as to avoid seasonable conditions that may make one particular crop a failure, and they may become as prosperous as the industrial, financial and transportation interests of the country. All of this and much more is being set forth for the instruction and guidance of the farmers, accompanied by an undercurrent of hints that what really is wrong with farming is the ignorance or incompetence of the farmers.

The underlying fallacy of nearly all these suggestions from the cities is their failure to recognize the essential fact that so far as the great staple farm crops of the country are concerned the problem is not one of increasing production, but of disposing of a surplus that forces down prices to a point that makes farming so unprofitable that in the past six years literally millions have abandoned the land to seek employment in the towns and cities. The farmers of America, as a rule, are more efficient than those of any other country of the world. They have been engaged in their industry for some 300 years, and while the introduction of farm machinery, the railway, and the motor vehicle have substantially changed conditions, the underlying factors are the same. Possibly some day the city critics of alleged farming inefficiency may discover that the way out of agricultural depression is to be found not alone in giving to the farmer added strength to bear his burdens, but also, to even a greater extent, in lightening those burdens.

After Two Years

ONE can scarcely realize that nearly two years have elapsed since the Locarno pacts were agreed upon. At that time there was considerable rejoicing, but there was also considerable misgiving. Now it would be difficult to find any serious politician in Europe who would question the wisdom of the policy of 1925.

This or that point may arise, but the fundamental differences have been settled, and there is not a statesman who would wish them to be unsettled. It is impossible to lay too much emphasis on the universal acceptance of the Locarno arrangements. They are firmly established. Now and again, in the daily course of diplomacy, some slight friction can perhaps be noticed. Locarno has not, in the opinion of many people, borne its full fruits, and cannot bear its full fruits until the Rhineland is evacuated. These are reservations which it is proper to make. But on essentials there can be no dispute. Locarno has completely transformed the European situation, and nobody wishes to argue about it any longer. It has entered permanently into the European consciousness.

M. Poincaré in some of his speeches has made references which have raised a storm of protest. Whether it was wise to make such references may be doubted. What cannot be doubted is that M. Poincaré, after explaining the reasons of his suspicions a few years ago, invariably concludes with a whole-hearted endorsement of the Locarno policy. In Germany the same encouraging phenomenon may be observed. There are Nationalists who do not disguise their aspirations, there are incidents which are more or less unpleasant, but the German Nationalists, like the French Nationalists, are convinced that they must keep within the four corners of the Locarno pacts.

It will be remembered that as early as 1924 the way was prepared for the Treaties of Locarno. The occupation of the Ruhr was abandoned and the Dawes Plan was endorsed. At the beginning of 1925, Germany proposed voluntarily to enter into an undertaking with France to respect the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, and to submit other Franco-German matters to arbitration. England was willing to become a third party to an arrangement which should make an end of the age-long feud. Other countries which were interested suggested arbitration treaties with respect to the eastern territorial dispositions. Those chiefly responsible for the Locarno pacts were Sir Austen Chamberlain, Dr. Stresemann and M. Briand.

It took some time to hammer out the diplomatic documents, but on October 15 the negotiations in the Swiss town of Locarno were completed. On both sides of the Rhine there was opposition. Attempts were made to interpret the pledges in a narrow nationalist sense. This opposition and these partial interpretations have disappeared. After two years Locarno is not only stronger than ever, but is impregnable; and any discussions that arise are entirely beside the main matter.

It is sincerely to be hoped that some judicious celebration of an anniversary which is equal in importance to the anniversary of the armistice will be arranged. The date marks a turning point in European diplomacy. Nations which had been hostile to each other then, decided to cease the great continental quarrel. The letter of the pacts is probably not unimpeachable, but the pacts were the written manifestation of a new attitude, and the trend of thought in western European countries has been increasingly along the lines laid down at Locarno. It is not easy nowadays, nor is it desirable, to recall the bitter antagonism of a few years ago, but even the vaguest recollection of it offers a startling contrast with the actualities of today. That contrast is a complete refutation of the pessimists who pretend that no progress has been registered. The progress is immense, so immense as to be almost incredible, so immense as to hold out a promise of even greater things.

An "Intellectual" Pageant

STEPS having been taken to incorporate the Massachusetts Bay Celebration Committee as a permanent organization, and a settled plan of action having been adopted, a suitable observance of the tercentenary in 1930 is assured that will be world wide in appeal. What the Pilgrims and Puritans established in New England, and the heritage which posterity has preserved, will be commemorated through the combined efforts of Boston, Worcester, Springfield and many other cities and towns that have their anniversaries in 1930.

It is generally agreed that the form will not be that of the usual world fair, but rather a glorified old home week in the various munic-

ipalities. It is planned also that it shall include some large central idea that it is hoped to make permanent. To be sure, the celebration, like the Statue of Liberty, will be but a symbol, yet it is hoped that it will exercise an influence which will spread far and last long. Quite properly, there will be specialized economic exhibitions, but the spiritual, historic and cultural contributions to the Nation and world that have been peculiar to New England will be strongly emphasized.

The comprehensiveness of the program assures widespread co-operation and interest. On the various committees, very wisely, the various racial groups are represented. An idea of the vision of the committee, that looks over the horizon of the mere material phases of the exposition may be gained from the possible supplement unfolded by the invitation which it has issued that notable congresses, conventions and assemblies shall convene at that time. Special efforts will be made to encourage family reunions. Groups and individuals with ancestral, patriotic and business connections will find particular inspiration in planning their visits as a part of the celebration. As the committee says, this includes those whose ancestors arrived in the Mayflower at Provincetown and Plymouth, on the Arbella at Salem or on transatlantic liners a few years ago.

There is an encouragingly strong sentiment in favor of something permanent in the form of a memorial fittingly to commemorate both the occasion and what it represents. From the various plans something acceptable and worth while is bound to come that will measure up to the opportunity. It seems to be certain and fitting that one of the special features of the celebration should be a reproduction of a colonial village of the type in which the Massachusetts Bay Colony pioneers lived, dreamed, worked and fought while they were hewing their place in the sun. The celebration is thus to be mainly, as it has been designated, an "intellectual" pageant of 300 years of progress, and to the extent that it is such it promises something new in celebrations.

Blueberry Pie and Boiled Dinner

ALTHOUGH history may not record where the first blueberry pie was made, New England undoubtedly is ready to submit its claims. The evidence, circumstantial as it may be, is based largely on the premise that pie, as it is popularly known today, is distinctly a New England institution.

New England, it may be said, had both the opportunity and the motive to produce and give to the world the blueberry pie. It had the opportunity because blueberries grew in abundance among the waste lands of its area, and the motive because the good housewives of an earlier day were constrained to use for food whatever nature so abundantly provided.

At the present time the blueberry pie is at the height of its season. Throughout the entire pie zone and wherever the blueberry flourishes the blueberry pie may be said to be without any serious competition. It is not important accurately to trace the lineage of the blueberry pie. It is sufficient to rejoice in its presence.

The blueberry pie ranks with the strawberry shortcake. These two may be said to have no peer in the pastry field, at least in the opinion of those New Englanders who look forward each year with a consuming interest to the appearance of the first of the season's productions. The apple pie may make its claims—and when it balances upon an ample expanse of top crust a pyramid of vanilla ice cream it makes a very strong appeal—but apple pie is an all-the-year product while blueberry pie and strawberry shortcake, made from the fresh fruit, are strictly seasonal affairs.

The New England boiled dinner need not feel apprehensive over the prominence that these two fruit pastries receive on the menus of many a restaurant. Its long establishment and sterling qualities have insured it against the encroachments which more modern dishes seek to make, but the blueberry pie, if properly constructed with a flaky, tender crust, baked to a delicate brown, the incisions therein oozing with the rich juice of an ample filling of blueberries, is worthy of all the prestige it has enjoyed these many generations.

Editorial Notes

At the dedication of the international bridge between the United States and Canada the singing of different words to the same national anthem tune was forgotten in the swelling solemnity of the harmony. Why should not a committee of musicians of all the powers compose a new song as a universal world hymn at the playing of which all men should arise as a mark of respect to the brotherhood of man and the internationality of the common good, to inculcate a love and a respect for the world? Envisage the Geneva Conference, the League of Nations or any great international gathering arising to the strains of a common tune with identical words dedicated to humanity.

It is evidently a question of quality against quantity in the matter of New Jersey apples, according to information furnished by a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, for it appears that there will be some 275,000 fewer barrels this year than last. But the fruit is reported to be the finest in years. After all, it isn't all in the amount of anything that is available.

In proposing at the Williamstown Institute of Politics a new federal board to do for agriculture what the Interstate Commerce Commission does for the railroads, Dr. Joseph S. Davis of Stanford University asks that this board be given wide powers to devise and adapt farm relief measures to the needs as they develop. A growing solution for a growing problem!

With a few more borders fortified with friendship and trust, such as the Canadian and American, there would be no need for disarmament conferences.

Judges in twenty American states where women now serve on juries report that the latter have acquitted themselves well.

Safety Flying Up-to-Date

COULD you take your hands and feet off the steering wheel and pedals of your automobile for several minutes, turn round in your seat to talk with those behind, and then turn back to find yourself in readiness merely to take hold again and pull up to the side of the road? You would probably not be on the road at all. There are hundreds of nice, attractive ditches, telephone poles, front porches, street cars and other solid objects, with a hearty welcome to extend to the first driver who tries the trick just outlined.

The writer flew a plane recently that does exactly what is described above, however. And to get into the story let us tell of the characters who take part.

First comes Lewis Steward, who was a combat instructor with this writer, at Issoudun, France, during the war. Steward was a crack pilot in those days and has had a ship of his own and done considerable flying since. As I hadn't seen him for eight years, a reunion was in order. This brought into the picture his present "side kick," to use a good old army term for companion, Randolph Page, who came through field eight at Issoudun while we were instructing there. "Ranny" had flown before the war and has flown in the mail service ever since, until eight months ago.

He was chief test pilot for the mail service, flew for four years at night and just recently came in second in the Ford Reliability Tour, flying a Hamilton all-metal monoplane. These two are contemplating the organization of an air taxi service in Chicago which brought the three of us to the Stinson Aircraft Factory in Detroit to talk over ships.

This busy plant is presided over by one "Eddie" Stinson and "Bill" Mara. "Eddie" flew long before the war and even has two flying sisters, Catherine and Madge. He is said to have taught more people to fly and to have flown more different ships than any man on this globe today. He is slight, with a winning smile and bushy hair with a tuft of white tossed up through the forelock.

"Eddie" had just come in from a hop in one of his production jobs known as the "Detroitter," a four-passenger cabin biplane using the same type of Wright engine used by Lindbergh and Chamberlin. "Bill" Mara signaled to him to come in and take us three pilots up for a trip. "Eddie" seemed pleased, for he likes to show his craftsmanship to those who understand the craft enough to appreciate the good things he has worked out.

He also had flown in the reliability tour, obtaining first place with his new monoplane. He had chased "Stew" all around the primary field at Kelly Field, Tex., in the war days, forcefully telling him what kind of a pilot he was. "Stew" was then taking his first few flights alone and if there is a time when a pilot can choose the wrong things to do, it is during that period in his career. "Stew" did all of them. I had never met "Eddie" before, and after brief greetings we piled in.

The ship was a double control affair, with a side-by-side seating arrangement. Behind these two driving seats was a nice, comfortable side-by-side seat for passengers. The other two having entered first and dropped back into the rear seat, I was elected to sit up with "Eddie" with the idea of driving the ship as soon as we got up into the familiar atmosphere above.

I had not been flying for some years, and the whole thing was strange. In the war we sat out in the open in heavy flying clothes, tightly helmeted and goggled, with the wind rushing around us and the long nose of the ship ahead. Here we sat in ordinary civilian clothes, no helmet, no goggles, no wind, and no nose by which to fly. In addition, the machine used a wheel control instead of the stick with which I had always flown, and there were present three good pilots who could see every mistake that was made. Not having been in the air for these many

years, as previously mentioned, I approached my task with some apprehension.

"Eddie" said, "Take it!" I did! It certainly seemed strange, yet things came back in a surprisingly natural fashion. Slight overcontrolling was noticeable at times, but in a few minutes I cocked it up on one side and went around in a vertical bank and that made me feel at home again. "Eddie" said that after a few hours' air work I would be as good as ever.

He then asked "Stew" to try it. "Stew" did and liked the feel of the ship greatly. "Eddie" then took the wheel and a mischievous twinkle lit up his laughing brown eyes. He dived a bit, pulled back, and we started up. Here we were sitting loosely (if I may use the word to describe sitting) about in the cabin of this airplane on our way up and over. We knew that "Eddie," with three other pilots instead of ordinary passengers, was going to have a little fun, and we all had visions of his pulling the ship up on its back and leaving it there for us to fall against the ceiling and rattle around like marbles in a washbowl.

I did my best to obtain a good grip on the bottom of the seat, for the expected shaking I was to get, but instead "Eddie" was struck at that moment with a great streak of consideration and instead of stopping at the top brought us around and completed a perfect loop. My gripping had been in vain. He had made the loop so smoothly that the centrifugal force had kept us in our seats all the time.

It was really wonderful fun. He next pulled her up in a climbing spiral turn and the ship handled perfectly. Then came the point of the story. "Eddie" set the stabilizer for his load, took his hands and feet off the controls, shut off the motor, turned completely around in his seat and started talking to us. We certainly did not know what was coming then. In the old ships it would probably have meant a dive and then a tail spin. But not so with this product of our modern aeronautical engineering.

The nose slowly dropped and then the ship started to gather speed. As the speed increased the nose would come up for a moment until it stalled and then it would drop again. Just like a leaf falling with a rocking motion, the machine gradually lost altitude, the motion, of course being back and forth. It remained absolutely on an even keel all this time, never making a single move to either left or right. After dropping for several minutes this way, "Eddie" just calmly stepped back to the controls and started in flying again.

This was certainly the greatest proof of the stability and safety of flying to be found today in the better, modern-designed ships. Even the motorcar cannot equal them for controllability. "Eddie" told about one person who said that flying never thrilled him any more. "Eddie" did this same stunt and let the plane land that way, merely putting the motor on and off a bit to govern the angle at which he "set her down" in order to make a smooth, three-point landing. His passenger certainly got his thrill.

This was flying as we had all dreamed it should be in those days of eight to ten years ago. Certainly no further hesitancy should be felt about embarking on air trips with such safe planes. A plane so stable as this, without guiding hands and with the motor stopped, approaches the maximum of safety when driven by a capable pilot under normal conditions.

As we climbed out of the cabin a small coupé drove up, and Mrs. Stinson was introduced to us. She was at the wheel. "Eddie" looked at us with a smile as he climbed in beside her to go home, and with that same twinkle in his eye we had seen when preparing for the loop, he said, "Now comes the most hazardous part of the day. Mrs. Stinson is driving me home." V. D. H.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

STANLEY BALDWIN has now announced that the bill he has promised to introduce into Parliament to lower the franchise age for women from thirty years to twenty-one, must wait over until next year owing to the crowded state of the legislative program. Postponement of a measure which excites much contention in Britain means more than one thing. It has put an end to previously prevalent rumors of a dissolution in 1928, since Mr. Baldwin is bound by promises he has given to empower women of twenty-one to vote at the next general election, and this owing to the slowness of parliamentary procedure, could not be brought about unless at least a year elapsed between the introduction of the necessary legislation and the holding of the polls.

It is interpreted also as an indication that the agitation in Conservative circles against this measure has not passed unheeded. Conservatives believe that the proposed change may increase the already unduly large element of irresponsibility in the general electorate. Although they are not prepared to incur the odium of vetoing the measure altogether, they have been pressing for the whole question to be reconsidered. The woman's party is disappointed at the delay, though there may be compensatory consideration in the fuller discussions of difficulties for which there will now be time. In refusing to be rushed, therefore, Mr. Baldwin can claim that he has taken the path of wisdom.

One of the odd items among the long list of receipts published by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is the annual sum credited to "conscience money." The annual contributions to this fund vary little from year to year. The records show that the first mention of this fund was in 1789, when Pitt announced that he had received £260 with a letter asking him to apply the money "to the use of the state in such manner that the Nation may not suffer by its having been detained from the public treasury," the writer adding, "you are implored to do this for the ease of conscience of an honest man." The highest total ever reached in one year was £17,000 and the largest single contribution was £14,000. This was received in 1841 from someone who stated that he had been engaged in smuggling for several years and that the sum represented his total profits.

The King's Bench division in London recently had the unusual spectacle of a judge acting as interpreter in his own court. The case was that of a Frenchman, who spoke no English, suing for goods delivered. No interpreter was available, so Mr. Justice Shearman addressed the plaintiff's attorney and said, "Can you speak French?" "I know it sufficiently well not to speak it in public, my Lord," was the reply. The judge then said he would try his hand, and after administering the oath in French, elicited enough information to enable him to decide the case in favor of the Frenchman, who went off smiling amiably at the resourcefulness and wisdom of the English judiciary.

The first published report following the Duke of York's appeal for subscriptions for playing fields in Britain shows that the response has been hearty and nation-wide. So far £275,000 in cash, together with 120 acres of land in thirteen fields scattered through twelve counties, has been received. By far the largest subscription has been the £200,000 received from the Carnegie Trust, but so numerous have been the small subscriptions that five columns of fine type were required to list them in The Times. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Duke of Connaught have all sent in their cheques for this popular and imperatively necessary provision for children and young people in the crowded centers of an industrial country. Subscriptions of £10,000 each have been made by the London Stock Exchange, the

trustees of the London Parochial Charities, and Sir Harold Bowden. One cricket club has already given £1000, and it is expected that aid from such sources will grow steadily.

The widening of the east end of Piccadilly in connection with the reconstruction of the Swan and Edgar Building, has necessitated the relaying of this famous London thoroughfare, and the whole of the surface from Piccadilly Circus to Hyde Park Corner is to be renewed. Work is to begin immediately and is expected to take three months, as new water mains and cables are to be put in. For the first time in history, with the consent of the King, traffic will be diverted through the Mall and Marlborough Gate and will come out at the Admiralty Arch.

A series of libel suits has made many British newspapers wary of publishing anything that might by any stretch of the imagination cause them to be haled into court. One newspaper editor in the north of England engaged a young reporter and after warning him of the dreadful consequences that would follow any unfounded statements, sent him out to report a church bazaar. This is the story he turned in:

The bazaar was opened (so it is said) by Mrs. Brown, alleged to be the wife of Councillor Brown, commonly supposed to be a more or less highly esteemed tradesman of this town. She was dressed in what some would describe as fashionable attire, and was supported on the platform by the so-called Vicar, and other reputed ladies and gentlemen.

Apparently lawyers are born and not made, if a delightful yarn published in the Manchester Guardian correctly illustrates the development of the legal mentality from a start in the cradle. There had been a certain liveliness in the nursery just before bedtime, with the result that some of the furniture was broken. There was a fog of highly conflicting evidence in the nursery, and father decided that, failing a full and accurate account of what had happened, an anticipated holiday at Scarborough should be canceled. After some moments of deep thought his young son, who will probably some day be Lord Chancellor, summed up the position in a sentence: "I have said I didn't do it, but if I can't go to Scarborough unless I say I did do it, I think I had better say I did it; but, if I did do it, I don't know I did it." Father is reported to have retired from the discussion at this stage, without risking further discomfiture by cross-examination.

London schoolboys either have an unusual penchant for what are generally known as howlers, or else the London schools have an unusually astute publicity agent. Anyway, not the least of the humor that enlivens the London press arises in that way. The latest group of juvenile atrocities is:

Caterpillar: A garden plant with green leaves.
Macadam: The first Scotchman.
Roadside: A dangerous serious sound in ancient Britain.
Theodoric: A saint mentioned in a poem by Browning.
Artisan: A kind of well.

Sayings of the week:

We have begun once more to realize what our Elizabethan ancestors realized—that music is a necessary part of the general civilized life.—Sir Henry Hadow.
The press is the most restless of all the forces of civilization.—Lord Burnham.

My experience as Foreign Minister, and as an attendant at the Council of the League, has added to my confidence that the League of Nations will grow in power and strength and morale.—Sir Austen Chamberlain.

If England and America solemnly declared the future liability of war and outlawed any nation indulging in it, the turning point in the history of mankind would be passed.—Commander Keworth.

It is impossible to despair of the future of the British race.—Duke of York.